

## Spy Guilty Of Giving U.K. Data To Russia

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Geoffrey Prime, a longtime Russian language specialist for British intelligence, pleaded guilty Wednesday to passing secrets to the Soviet Union that did "exceptionally grave damage" to Britain and its allies during the past 15 years.

Sentencing Mr. Prime to a total of 38 years in prison — 35 years for espionage and 3 years for sexual offenses — Britain's lord chief justice, Lord Lane, called him a "ruthless, cold-blooded spy."

In his work for Britain's main electronic intelligence agency, Mr. Prime gained access to matters of "the very highest secrecy," the prosecution said, and provided the Soviet Union with vast quantities of information.

The details of what Mr. Prime gave the Soviet Union were not disclosed in open court, but the description of his activities appeared to confirm estimates by U.S. officials that the Prime case is one of the most serious Soviet penetrations of Western intelligence since World War II.

For nearly 20 years, ending in 1977, Mr. Prime worked on Soviet communications intercepted by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Prime, 44, listened grimly as Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, presented the evidence against him. He wept when



Geoffrey Prime, left, pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of espionage in Britain. At right, Mr. Prime's wife, Rhona, and an unidentified man arrive for the trial at the Old Bailey in London.

his wife, Rhona, who first told police of his espionage, testified that he is now "totally repentant and remorseful."

A confession given by Mr. Prime to police, along with what the state called "the indispensable tools of a modern spy" found in his home, form the basis of the prosecution.

According to Mr. Prime's statement, he was twice given security clearance by British intelligence, although he traveled to East Berlin for Soviet spy training and met repeatedly with Soviet agents in Vi-

enna while rising through the ranks of the government's Joint Technical Language Service.

Mr. Prime's espionage was uncovered only after he confessed to his wife in April, when police questioned him in connection with sexual attacks on three young girls. He also pleaded guilty to those offenses Wednesday.

The failure to detect Mr. Prime's spying over so long a period has aroused anger among British politicians about security in intelligence agencies. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make a full

statement on the case to Parliament on Thursday.

Wednesday's session at London's Old Bailey lasted less than two hours, 25 minutes of which was closed as Sir Michael gave Lord Lane an account of the secret material that Mr. Prime told police he had turned over to the Soviet Union.

In the public part of the session, Mr. Prime pleaded guilty to 10 counts in two indictments covering the sexual offenses and espionage. Mr. Prime's statement said he

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## Scattered Protests, Strikes Mark Solidarity Anniversary

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union staged street demonstrations against martial law in at least three Polish cities Wednesday, but there was only a very patchy response to a call for an eight-hour nationwide strike.

Demonstrations in Warsaw and in the southwestern city of Wrocław, held to mark the second anniversary of Solidarity's legal registration, were quickly broken up by riot police using tear gas, water cannons and flares. The demonstrations were considerably smaller in size than the last major round of coordinated street protests on Aug. 31. There were also demonstrations in the steelmaking town of Nowa Huta.

At a press conference in Warsaw, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the day had ended in "complete defeat for the Solidarity underground and its foreign supporters." He acknowledged that there had been scattered attempts to organize strikes, but he insisted that they had little support from workers.

While it is difficult for foreign journalists to gauge the extent of Solidarity's protests, in view of the lack of full information from around the country, there seems little doubt that they fell well short of the hopes of Solidarity's underground leadership. The strikes had been intended as the first stage in an escalating series of protests, culminating in an all-out general strike next spring.

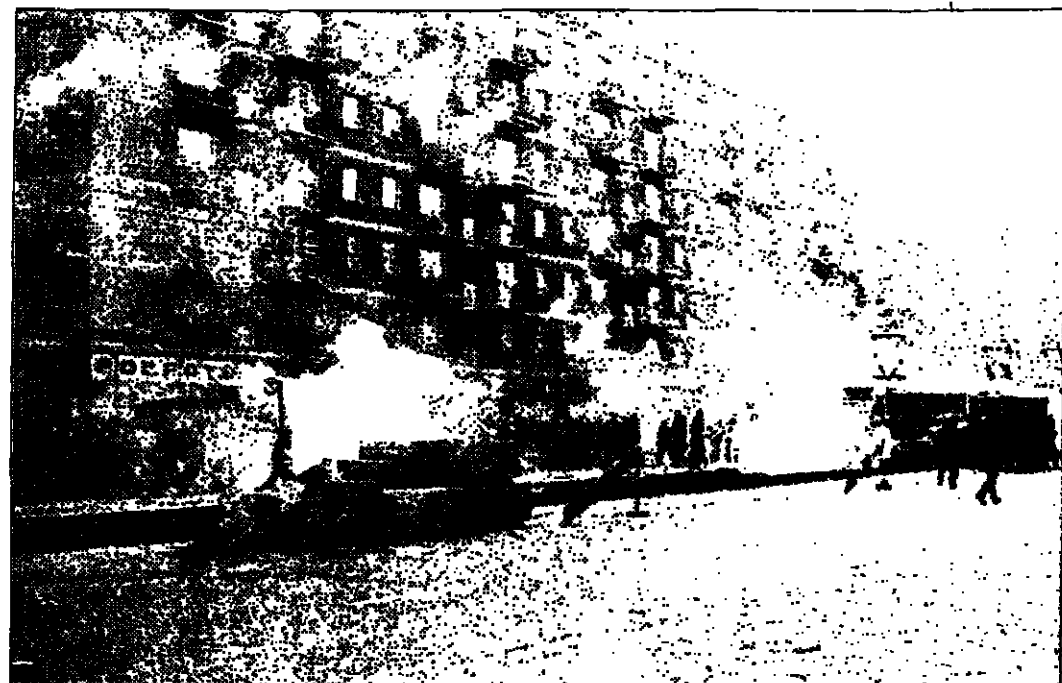
Interviews outside factories suggested that, while a large majority of workers still sympathize with Solidarity's aims and condemn its legal dissolution last month, workers are generally unwilling to risk the severe penalties under martial law for participating in strikes.

At the giant Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, workers confessed that they were simply scared to strike after being placed under military discipline following a two-day protest in October.

"Some of the younger workers wanted to strike — but the older ones refused to join them. We're being closely watched all the time by the military and the secret police. It's not the right moment," remarked a worker at a telecommunications factory in Warsaw.

Another explanation for the sporadic response to the strike calls was the exhaustion felt by many Poles after 11 months of martial law. Numerous strikes and demonstrations have so far failed to make any significant impact on the government beyond providing protests for further repression.

The Roman Catholic Church dissociated itself from Wednesday's protests, preferring to work instead toward a successful visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland



Tear gas billowed in a main street of Warsaw on Wednesday after a street demonstration.

next year. The police were also particularly active in the past few days, warning known Solidarity supporters against taking part in strikes and arresting underground activists.

Spokesmen for the military regime have accused Western governments, and particularly the Reagan administration, of fomenting the unrest. On Wednesday night it was announced on television that a U.S. citizen, identified as Roman Laba, a postgraduate sociology student, had been arrested as a spy and accused of maintaining contacts with underground Solidarity activists.

Peaceful protests were held Wednesday in the courtyards of several universities and polytechnic institutes. At Warsaw University, several thousand students and some staff members spent 25 minutes chanting slogans like "Solidarity" and "Down with the junta" before dispersing quietly.

Similar demonstrations were reported at universities in Wrocław and Krakow.

In Warsaw, about 3,000 people gathered by the supreme court building where Solidarity was formally registered two years ago Wednesday as the first free trade union in the Soviet bloc. Shouting "End martial law" and "Free Lech Walesa," Solidarity's interned leader, they started marching in the direction of the central Victory Square but were stopped by a heavily reinforced cordon of riot police.

The demonstrators were dispersed with tear gas but later reformed into smaller groups. There were minor clashes in the old section of the capital and near the university and Communist Party headquarters. Nearly 300 people were reported to have been arrested.

Demonstrations were also held in Wrocław and Nowa Huta. Gdansk, Solidarity's birthplace, was said by witnesses to be "saturated" with riot police, and no significant disturbances were reported.

A Western reporter in Nowa

Huta said that some 1,500 workers managed to form a procession outside the steelworks despite heavy police patrols. But a traditional route for protest marches into the center of the town was blocked by thousands of riot police, and the demonstrators were forced into side streets.

[The Associated Press reported that in Wrocław, police dispersed 8,000 marchers and 7,000 spectators with tear gas, water cannons and flares. A core of 2,000 demonstrators continued to fight police and destroy property into the night, the agency said.]

■ Reagan Criticizes Regime

President Ronald Reagan chastized the Polish government Wednesday for "declaring war on its own people" by outlawing Solidarity. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan issued a written statement saying the Polish people "fight for a cause all humanity shares with them" by struggling for freedom.

## U.S. and Allies to Meet on Tentative Trade Pact

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — European and Japanese diplomats are to meet later this week with U.S. officials in an attempt to work out details of an announcement of a reported agreement in substance on East-West trade.

The accord could lead to removal of U.S. sanctions against six British, French, Italian and West German companies involved in construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

A European diplomat said a meeting scheduled for Wednesday was postponed at the request of the United States and may be held Thursday or Friday. The outcome of Tuesday night's National Security Council session, at which the issue was to be discussed, remained unclear Wednesday.

Before the council's meeting, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said he expected an announcement on an agreement soon. He said President Ronald Reagan was reviewing the sanctions that his administration imposed on companies involved in the pipeline project.

The measures were imposed in retaliation for Soviet support for Poland's military regime and have drawn criticism at home and abroad. The allies have angrily asserted that the sanctions have interfered with their sovereignty and damaged their economies.

Alan Rosenberg, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was "studying a comprehensive proposal on East-West trade relations." He cautioned, however, that "until you have an agreement, you don't have an agreement, and that's where we are."

The reported accord between the U.S. and its allies, according to diplomats in Washington and in Europe, has been sent to European capitals for approval.

The agreement on the substance of an accord was the second harbinger in less than a week that the pipeline dispute was nearing an end. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, that "a solution is very near."

The New York Times reported

Wednesday that the projected agreement is a delicate two-part arrangement. First, the United States and its allies would agree to a document setting forth a long-term basic approach to East-West economic relations in fields such as trade, credits, energy and technology transfer.

After that approach is formally agreed on, the Reagan administration is to lift sanctions on the ground that the new approach has strengthened the alliance and eliminated the need for the sanctions, The Times said. The measures were imposed in December and expanded in June.

U.S. officials said that the French, reported to be most concerned about not appearing to be making concessions in return for removal of the U.S. sanctions, have asked that publicity about the accord be held to a minimum, according to The Times.

Diplomats confirmed that the agreement, hammered out in intensive negotiations at the State Department over the last two weeks, covers a broad outline for develop-

ing a Western alliance policy on strategic aspects of East-West trade, especially on credits for the Soviet Union, sales of high technology items to Moscow and energy imports from the Soviet Union.

It also is understood that next June's economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be the target for completing the policy studies. Until then there is to be a moratorium on energy purchases from Moscow and possibly on sales of certain high technology items, particularly in the energy field.

The administration has said from the time it imposed sanctions that it would lift them if agreement could be reached on more effective measures against the Soviet Union in the trade field.

One White House official, reflecting the extreme caution with which U.S. officials have approached the negotiations, said Tuesday "all the pieces are not in place." He said he still could not say when an announcement would be made — "today, tomorrow, next week, next month."

## U.S. Asks Its El Salvador Envoy for Restraint

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador has been told to refrain from making public criticisms of human rights "abuses" by Salvadoran security forces, according to administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan and ranking White House aides had concluded that "the decibel level had risen higher than our policy has allowed in the past" after a recent speech in San Salvador by the ambassador, Deane R. Hinton.

In the speech to Salvadoran businessmen, Mr. Hinton strongly criticized the Salvadoran legal system as well as acts of violence by rightist extremists. Mr. Hinton, 59, a career diplomat who has served in San Salvador for 17 months, threatened an end to U.S. military aid unless human rights abuses by security forces were stopped.

An administration official said the speech "took us a little by

surprise." He said there was no anger with Mr. Hinton, but concern that the Reagan administration wanted to avoid "going public," especially while pressing for human rights and an end to terrorism in El Salvador.

The White House said Wednesday that Mr. Hinton retained the "full faith and confidence" of President Reagan despite the controversy. Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Hinton had not been reprimanded for the speech.

The speech had been cleared by the State Department, but not the White House. "Most ambassadorial remarks are not," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Hinton's blunt remarks at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in San Salvador startled many of the businessmen, who are key supporters of rightist parties in El Salvador. In the past, Mr. Hinton has not only strongly supported Salvadoran government policies, but has also criticized opponents of those

policies. Since his speech, he has been the target of angry criticisms in the rightist press.

Officials in Washington and San Salvador have made it clear that the Hinton speech did not mark a shift in U.S. policy, but reflected growing frustration by the U.S. Embassy at the inability of the Salvadoran legal system to bring rightist terrorists to trial.

What especially angered U.S. officials, including Mr. Hinton, was the decision in October by two Salvadoran judges to, in effect, exonerate a politically well-connected army officer implicated in the murders of two American land redistribution workers and the head of El Salvador's land program.

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman, who worked for the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations' American Institute for Free Labor Development, were shot and killed, with José Rodolfo Viera, director of the Salvadoran In-

stitute for Agrarian Reform, in a restaurant in the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador on Jan. 3, 1981.

Mr. Hinton suggested that the continuance of U.S. military aid was at stake unless El Salvador "makes progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens to justice" and controls abuses by security forces. An administration official said that the comment threatening an end to military aid "simply had not been cleared by the White House."

In San Salvador, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Don Hamilton, said rumors that Mr. Hinton was planning to resign were "a bunch of baloney."

In recent days, Mr. Hinton, along with White House spokesmen, has said that the speech was cleared by the State Department, but administration officials indicated that the speech had not been read at the White House before it was given Oct. 29.

Some administration aides indicated that the objections to the



Deane R. Hinton

speech had less to do with its content — criticizing human rights abuses and rightist death squads — than with its candid language. Mr. Hinton said the rightist "mafia" in El Salvador was as much a threat to the nation's stability as leftist guerrillas.

## Program Change On TV in Russia Prompts Rumors

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet television changed its programming Wednesday night without explanation, causing rumors in Moscow — later officially denied — that a member of the Politburo had died.

On one channel, a variety concert in honor of Soviet militia day was replaced by a film about Lenin and reminiscences of World War II. On the Moscow city television channel, an ice hockey match was replaced by piano music.

Such changes are usually only made when a leading political figure dies, but official spokesmen said they had no information that any member of the Politburo was dead.

A woman at the Communist Party Central Committee said: "We have no such information. Where do you hear such a thing?"

## Afghan Describes Tunnel Disaster

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Six truckloads of Soviet corpses and three busloads of Afghan bodies were hauled from the north Afghanistan tunnel where a fuel truck exploded and burned, an Afghan farmer who witnessed the disaster was quoted as saying Wednesday.

He also was quoted as saying that angry Afghans who survived the explosion shot at confused Soviet soldiers who had blocked the tunnel and prevented victims from escaping in the belief that the explosion was a rebel attack.

The farmer was interviewed in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar by an organization called the Afghan Information Center, which claims to ensure accurate reporting on events in Afghanistan. The interview was later made available to Western reporters here in Pakistan's capital.

The farmer, who was not identi-

fied for fear of reprisals against family members in Afghanistan, did not specify the number of bodies on the trucks. But his account corroborated many details of the disaster disclosed Tuesday by Western diplomats.

They said as many as 700 Soviet soldiers and 400 Afghan civilians died about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Kabul, the Afghan capital, when a fuel truck collided with a Soviet convoy and exploded in the 1.7-mile Salang Pass tunnel.

Afghan Army soldiers present told him later that about 500 Soviet soldiers were either burned to death or died of asphyxiation inside the tunnel, the account said.

The farmer also said he saw Afghan and Soviet rescue workers recover the bodies of 160 Afghan civilians killed in three buses trapped inside the tunnel, the account reported.

Most victims were said to have

been killed by fire and smoke in the tunnel, which was reportedly jammed with at least 30 buses and trucks including the Soviet convoy vehicles.

According to the farmer's account, the disaster occurred at 11 A.M. Oct. 30, and the six truckloads of Soviet dead were later hauled from the tunnel and driven north, possibly to Haratan, a small port on the Oxus River dividing Afghanistan from the Soviet Union.

The tunnel, the world's highest at an elevation of 11,000 feet, cuts through the Hindu Kush mountains and is the main supply link between Kabul and the Soviet Union.

There has been no comment on the disaster from Afghan or Soviet authorities. The Kremlin has sent at least 100,000 troops into Afghanistan since 1979 to help the Moscow-backed government crush a Moslem rebellion.

## Israel Wants Lebanon Ties Before Withdrawal

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that Israel has refused to begin talks with Lebanon on Israeli troop withdrawal unless Lebanon agrees to discuss political normalization with Israel.

The Lebanese government, under pressure from Arab states to avoid any political arrangements with Israel, has declined and has appealed to Washington to persuade the Israelis to drop their demand. The result has been a delay in beginning the negotiations that a senior State Department official said two weeks ago would begin soon.

Nicholas A. Veliotis, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Tuesday that the United States was "disturbed" by the loss of momentum in the negotiations on troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Without mentioning Israel by name, Mr. Veliotis said that the United States was concerned about parties putting forth preconditions "which keep pushing back the negotiations even further."

"We're disturbed that the momentum is slowed in getting all the forces out of Lebanon," he said. "We're hopeful that it will occur, but yet, nothing's happened."

According to administration officials, the Lebanese government has agreed to hold direct talks with the Israelis, with the participation of the special U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, on questions dealing with the troop withdrawal. The United States wants the Israelis and Lebanese to agree on security arrangements in southern Lebanon so that Israel can agree to pull its estimated 40,000 troops out of the country. A formula will also have to be worked out with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization

so that their forces leave at about the same time, officials said.

An Israeli diplomat confirmed the administration's statement on the talks. He said that it was a matter of principle for Israel that the negotiations with Lebanon not be limited to military matters but also be focused on Israeli-Lebanese relations.

Administration officials, in separate interviews, said that the Israelis, who originally wanted a demand for the moment, but want steps toward normalization, including open borders between the two countries, trade and tourism, as well as unofficial missions in Beirut and Jerusalem.

The Israeli diplomat said that his government wanted a situation analogous to what existed in Iran before the fall of the shah, in which the two countries had extensive dealings but no formal relations.

So far, the conditions have been set privately and there has been no open discussion of them by the Israeli government. This has led some State Department officials to believe that there is an opportunity for Israel to withdraw them and negotiate without preconditions.

"The Israelis clearly want to be compensated for withdrawing from Lebanon," an administration official said, "and they want it to be tangible."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is due in New York Thursday for a trip around the United States that will culminate in Washington Nov. 19 in a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

One official said that he was concerned that the trip might heighten tensions between the United States and Israel if Mr. Begin tried to use his public appearances to criticize the Reagan administration's Middle East policies.



## House Democrats Plan A Push for Public Jobs In Postelection Session

By Martin Tolchin  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Democratic leadership has agreed to press in the postelection session of Congress for legislation that would authorize a public works program to provide jobs for the unemployed.

The decision not to wait until the next Congress, when the Democrats will have an enhanced majority in the House, reflected the leadership's belief that a jobs program for the unemployed was endorsed by the outcome of last week's elections and has gained sufficient momentum to assure adoption by Congress.

At the same time, the Democrats' decision to press ahead immediately on job legislation presaged the political jousting that can be expected between the House and the White House when the 98th Congress convenes in January.

As a counter to the jobs initiative expected from Democrats in the House, Senate Republicans have begun drafting their own public works bill designed to provide jobs through accelerated work on highways, bridges and other public facilities.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy spokesman, said the administration remained opposed to "make-work, dead-end programs." He said, however, that President Ronald Reagan did not rule out a public works program that was "within the budget constraints."

The Republicans are thinking in terms of \$4 billion for highways and bridges, and \$2 billion to \$3 billion for sewers. There is no immediate cost estimate for the Democratic program, which would be in addition to a \$1-billion public works bill approved by the House and pending in the Senate.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "We're going to send the Senate something to show them what our will is."

"If they don't do anything, the onus is on them," added Mr. O'Neill, who held a closed meeting Tuesday with other members of the Democratic leadership to decide on the job legislation strategy.

During the meeting, the House Democrats agreed to try to send to the Senate legislation to provide funds for the rebuilding of highways, bridges, sewer systems and other facilities that are in disrepair.

The proposal would also reintroduce a \$3-billion program to stimulate new home building by providing low-interest mortgages. Congress approved such legislation before the election, but Mr. Reagan vetoed it. The Democrats

also are considering a job retraining plan to enable unemployed workers to prepare for new jobs, especially those in high technology.

"This lame-duck session will be a down payment on our election mandate," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership. "We're supposed to do something, and do it fairly quickly."

The Democrats would finance their program by reducing proposed military spending and by drawing from savings and tax revenues they claim would result from the reduction of unemployment.

The Republicans have proposed to finance highway rebuilding by an increase in the gasoline tax.

Unlike the Republican bill in the Senate, which would provide funds for those public facilities in greatest disrepair, the Democratic bill would earmark funds on the basis of unemployment in an area.

Representative Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, who attended the leadership meeting, said he foresaw no great conflict between the two approaches toward disbursing funds.

"The bridges are falling down in the areas of worst unemployment," Mr. Reuss said. "The important thing is to get started on the highways, bridges, sewer systems and public structures that are ready to go."

Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, who also attended the meeting, stressed the need for immediate action. The new Congress could take several months to become organized, he said.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, also has told White House aides that he supports legislation to create jobs. Mr. Michel conveyed his views Monday in a telephone conversation with Kenneth M. Duberstein, the chief congressional liaison, according to Mr. Michel's aides. The aides added, however, that Mr. Michel has not yet decided whether to press for the jobs bill in the special session, which begins on Nov. 29.

Mr. O'Neill said that in addition to the public works bill, the session would consider some major legislation put aside when Congress adjourned to enable members to campaign for re-election.

Mr. O'Neill said he expected the House to adopt all individual appropriations bills except those dealing with foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services. This included action on a controversial military spending bill, which Senate Republican leaders hope to avoid.

## In Minnesota and Iowa, the 'Joke War' Rages

What Do You Call 2 Dirty Teddy Bears and a Tractor That Won't Start?

By Larry Green

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Insults and bitter barbs are the ammunition of The Great Midwestern Joke War now raging between Iowa and Minnesota.

For example, they like to ask in Minnesota: "Why do all football fields in Iowa have artificial turf? It's so the cheerleaders won't graze after the game."

And in Iowa they are fond of asking why Minnesotans do not drink more Kool-Aid. Because they cannot figure out how to get two quarts of water into one of those little paper envelopes.

For more than two months now disc jockeys and newspapers in the two states have been firing volleys in the joke war. One radio station in St. Paul, Minnesota, even sets aside three minutes a day for Iowa jokes.

The timing may have something to do with the end of the harvest or the approaching winter or the Big Ten football rivalry between the two states.

But it is not a new pastime. For years it has been popular in Montana to poke fun at North Dakota, noting, for example, that North Dakota's state tree is the telephone pole. There are so many jokes, in fact, that

Mike Dalton, a Great Falls, Montana, radio personality, has compiled books of them.

Like those being told in Iowa and Minnesota, North Dakota slams are "ethnic jokes that someone has turned into state jokes," Mr. Dalton said.

Every regional area of the country seems to have jokes about neighbors," said Carol Stuart, whose husband, the publisher Lyle Stuart, has released one of Dalton's Collections.

"The English make Irish jokes and the Irish make English jokes," Mrs. Stuart said. "The Australians make jokes about New Zealand. We went to a book fair in Frankfurt and a Turkish publisher said they make jokes about an area called Lass. He's thinking about using the North Dakota jokes, only adapting them to Lass."

Back in the Middle West, the momentum appears to favor Minnesota—at the expense of Iowa.

Here is a sampling of other salvos from the joke war as published in recent weeks by The Des Moines Register and The Minneapolis Star and Tribune:

• Did you know the University of Iowa closed down after someone stole the book?

• What is the difference between Minnesota and yogurt? Yogurt has a living culture.

• What do you call two dirty teddy bears and a tractor that will not start? The Iowa State Fair.

• Minnesota is the land of 10,000 lakes, 8,000 swamps and one fish.

• What is the difference between an Iowa girl and a trash bag? The trash bag is taken out at least once a week.

• What is printed on the bottom of beer bottles in Minnesota? Open other end.

Then there is this little yarn about Iowa, often seen as the quintessential American farm state:

Three Middle Westerners, a Kansan, a Missourian and an Iowan, all appearing on a quiz program, were asked to complete this sentence: "Old MacDonald had a . . ."

"Old MacDonald had a caraburetor," answered the Kansan.

"Sorry, but that's wrong," said the game show host.

"Old MacDonald had a free brake alignment down at the service station," said the Missourian.

"Wrong."

"Old MacDonald had a farm," said the Iowan.

"That's correct," said the quizmaster.

"Now for \$100,000, spell 'farm.'"

"Easy," said the Iowan. "E-I-E-I-O."

## 5-Cent Increase Urged in U.S. Gasoline Tax

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the chief tax writer in the House, has declared that Congress must raise the federal gasoline tax next year by 5 cents a gallon to pay for "the massive repair of the nation's bridges and roads." The tax now is 4 cents a gallon.

Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, has also challenged President Ronald Reagan to cut his military budget, which the president has vowed not to do.

"The real choice facing the Reagan White House is between big defense cuts and big tax increases," Mr. Rostenkowski asserted Tuesday in a speech in Houston to the American Petroleum Institute.

An administration official said Mr. Reagan was being noncommittal on the gasoline tax for the present but might make such a proposal to Congress in his January budget message and call it a "user fee" rather than a tax.

The president said before the elections that it would take a "palace coup" to cause him to support any tax increase next year. But the pressure on him to do so is intensifying, administration officials said, because of new estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal year 1983, which began Oct. 1, may climb as high as \$160 billion to \$180 billion.

Moreover, the officials have told Mr. Reagan that the deficit could become entrenched at this level or climb higher in later years.

Without using those figures, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, appealed for cuts in nonmilitary spending and declared: "To be very blunt, we now see that unless there is dramatic action the United States will experience an unprecedented series of deficits during the years ahead. The magnitude of the projected deficits is far greater than anything we have now."

"The harm that such deficits could do is therefore also beyond our previous experience," Mr. Feldstein said in a speech to the Commercial Club of Boston.

Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, also said that this year's deficit

would be \$160 billion to \$180 billion if an economic recovery starts in the fourth quarter of 1982 and could approach \$200 billion if the recovery starts later. Mr. Jones said these projections were made by his staff.

Representative Jones also urged the White House to consult closely with the leaders of Congress in the coming weeks to achieve "a more bipartisan approach" in the budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which the president is to send to Congress in January.

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## U.S. Asks \$1.1 Billion in Lawsuit on Oil Price Violations

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has filed a \$1.1-billion civil lawsuit against Robert B. Sutton, an Oklahoma oil company executive, alleging that he "knowingly and willfully" circumvented price controls on crude oil to reap more than \$700 million in unlawful profits from May 1976 through January 1981.

The lawsuit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is the department's largest ever against an individual, officials said.

The government is seeking to recover the amount investigators

contend Mr. Sutton improperly added to the cost of crude oil as it flowed through the vast pipeline network in the southwestern United States.

The lawsuit also asks \$400 million in interest payments on alleged overcharges passed on to consumers.

Rodney Devilliers, Mr. Sutton's attorney, called the suit "absurd" and said, "He didn't violate any pricing regulations."

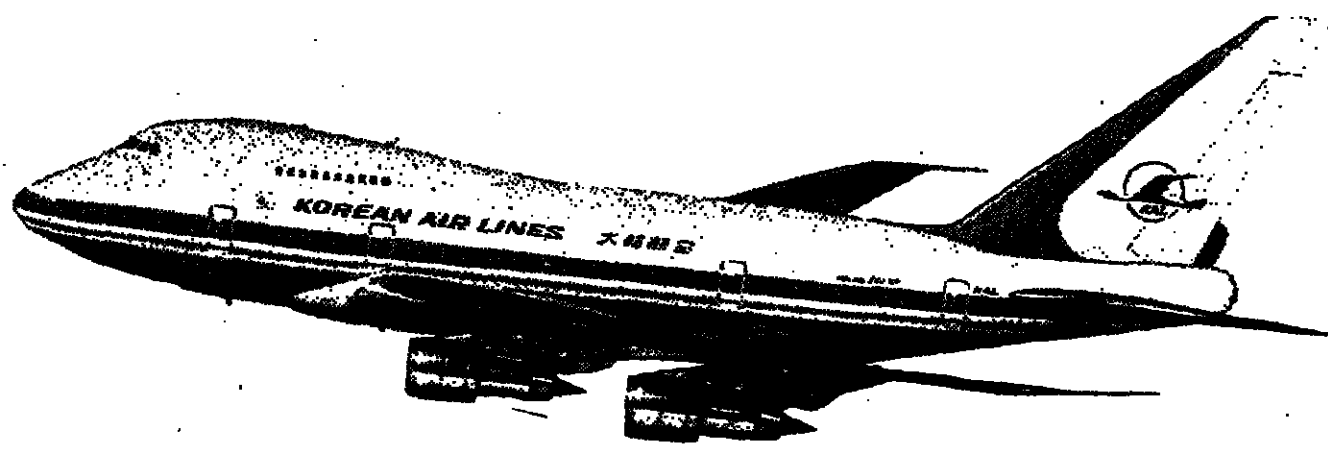
Mr. Sutton, owner of BPM Ltd., was convicted of conspiracy and obstruction of justice last summer in U.S. District Court for transactions involving about 200 million barrels of crude oil. Judge James O. Ellison dismissed 15 other counts against him, however, saying the Justice Department had not presented sufficient evidence.

## 50th Geneva Arms Session

The Associated Press

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met Wednesday for the 50th time in their talks to reduce intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The negotiations opened nearly a year ago and have produced scant progress. A U.S. statement said the two sides conferred for two hours and 45 minutes.

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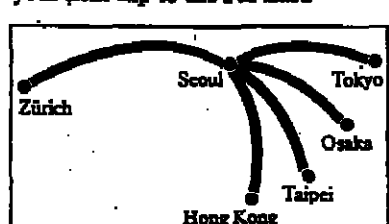
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## Washington Remembers Vietnam

### A Salute to the Survivors, a Memorial to the Dead

By Lynn Rosellini

WASHINGTON — Two couples stood in front of the new Vietnam War memorial.

"And where was your son?" one man asked.

"He was killed just south of Saigon," the other replied.

"Mine was killed three weeks before he was to get out," said the first man.

"Sad," said one of the women, shaking her head.

"Sad," said the other.

Then Ward and Maxine Holzheimer snapped a picture of Jack and Tawana Farley in front of the stark black granite monument that listed the names of their dead sons.

They have been trickling past the memorial for days now: the first of hundreds of thousands of Vietnam veterans and parents who have come here to observe a five-day salute to the men who fought in the divisive war.

From Wednesday, when the fence around the memorial on the Mall was removed, until Sunday's morning service at the National Cathedral, the National Salute to Vietnam Veterans will be aimed at giving a hero's welcome to men who never got one.

There will be a parade, floats, a flyover of air force and navy planes and open houses to reunite military units. There will be a 56-hour candlelight vigil, a reading of the names of the 57,939 Americans killed or missing in Vietnam and workshops on topics such as the herbicide Agent Orange, used as a defoliant in Vietnam, and the war's psychological aftereffects.

And there will be veterans, an estimated 250,000 of them, coming in wheelchairs and on crutches, by bus and plane and on foot, from Seattle and Boston and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"This is the Vietnam veterans' day in the sun," said Jan Scruggs, an infantryman in the war and the founder of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

Unlike veterans of other wars, the men who fought in Vietnam often returned to a reproachful silence. "They came home quietly," said Al Keller Jr., national commander of the American Legion, "sometimes hurt and broken, while the nation looked away in shame."

Now, nearly a decade after U.S. troops stopped fighting in Southeast Asia, and long after it has become apparent that no one else was going to give them a

homecoming, the veterans are doing it for themselves. Led by Mr. Scruggs, veterans' groups raised \$7 million to build the memorial on the Mall. They also planned the week's activities.

The salute, Mr. Scruggs said, is also a chance to heal the rifts left by America's longest and most unpopular war. "This is just one way in which the country at large can begin to recover from the whole episode of Vietnam," he said.

Like the Vietnam War itself, the granite memorial that lists the names of casualties has had its share of controversy.

The memorial, on a two-acre (8,000-square-meter) site between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, created a dispute as soon as its design was made public. Some veterans and congressmen called it a "tombstone" that failed to express proper patriotism and spirit.

Mr. Scruggs and others agreed to place a flagpole at the apex and to erect a statue representing the fighting men, which quieted the critics.

But there is still bitterness among veterans.

"The memorial's nice," said William Large, a recipient of the



Veterans read the names of war dead engraved on the granite walls of the Vietnam War memorial in Washington.

Bronze Star from Massachusetts, "but it ain't going to take care of the Vietnam veterans."

"We need jobs," said another veteran.

A third man, who had no legs, said: "We had our doubts about coming here. I didn't know if

there would be demonstrations like there were when we left."

The man, Michael Lafleur, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, looked down the row of names chiseled into the black granite, and added: "It's like a mass grave, isn't it?"

## Emerging Power Feud May Determine Future Of Spain's Communists

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

MADRID — A bitter power struggle is unfolding within the ranks of the Communist Party of Spain and its allied trade union that could determine whether the organization, once the most outspoken of so-called Eurocommunist parties, survives as a negligible sect or as a credible representative of the left.

After the party's debacle in last month's elections, which swept the Socialists to power, Santiago Carrillo, 67, resigned last weekend from the post of secretary-general that he had held since 1960.

Mr. Carrillo, who had led the

general Mr. Sartorius would have been expected to try to reintegrate the many writers, artists and intellectuals who were drummed out of the party.

"I am now the new secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, and I am not going to allow anyone to exercise the secretary's powers from the shadows," insisted Mr. Carrillo on Sunday. But the former coal miner is handicapped by not sitting in the Cortes, where Mr. Carrillo, who holds the party's only seat in Madrid, will continue to speak for the Spanish Communists.

Communist sources say that during the campaign, the party seemed to have a good deal of money; they add that it is noteworthy that, for all Mr. Carrillo's professed Eurocommunism, his electoral program was silent on Poland.

Now the party is reportedly deep in debt and extremely vulner-



Santiago Carrillo

able to infiltration by the Soviet Union and such Moscow supporters as the Portuguese Communist Party.

With the party in shambles, the main arena for struggle between Mr. Carrillo and his foes has become the Workers' Commissions, the Communist-influenced union movement. In the past two years, Marcelino Camacho, the movement's leader, grew increasingly estranged from Mr. Carrillo, resigned his Communist parliamentary seat and severed his other party ties.

In part, Mr. Camacho was meeting a challenge from the Socialist General Workers' Union, which in plant elections had pulled even with the Workers' Commissions. But he also wanted to spare the union the fate of the Communist Party and defend himself against a plant-level campaign led by Carrillo partisans against his leadership.

A Socialist government with an absolute majority in parliament will inevitably lead the General Workers' Union the taint of being an "official" organization, giving the Workers' Commissions an opportunity for growth.

## Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press

MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 monks and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

A spokesman for the association said it is engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and tanned the report "slander."

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## France Will Tighten Its Policies on Asylum

Readers

PARIS — France, which has been facing increasing criticism over its traditional leniency in welcoming political exiles, is prepared to extradite people who have committed violent crimes for political ends, officials said Wednesday.

The chief presidential spokesman, Jacques Attali, said France would in principle extradite persons who had committed murders, taken hostages or injured people in countries that respected human rights — if the political ends did not justify the violence.

Previously, France refused to extradite what it considered to be political activists, even if they were accused of murder.

Mr. Attali said the change in policy, proposed by Justice Minister Robert Badinter at a cabinet meeting Wednesday, would take effect immediately and would not be retroactive.

France has often been accused by its neighbors, especially Spain and Italy, of having excessively liberal asylum policies and of harboring dangerous criminals.

They have said that France has refused to extradite violent Basque separatists or Red Brigade guerrillas, and that it has provided a base for Middle Eastern extremist groups operating in Europe.

The Socialist government also has come under domestic pressure to tighten its asylum guidelines after a series of bombings and shootings this year, many of them aimed at Jewish and Israeli targets. Since

March, 18 persons have been killed and more than 100 have been injured in such attacks.

Mr. Attali said that in principle, extradition would be granted "when criminal acts, like the taking of hostages, murder and violence which leads to serious injury or death, are committed in a state which respects liberty and human rights." He said another condition would be that "the alleged political end cannot justify the use of unacceptable means."

Mr. Attali also said that a decision to extradite would depend on the political and legal system of the country asking for the extradition, the political nature of the crime, any political motive behind the request, and any risk to the person to be extradited because of his politics, race or religion.

Before Wednesday, signs were growing that France might change its asylum policies. In October, a French court ruled that two Italians accused by Rome authorities of leftist guerrilla violence could legally be extradited. And on Saturday, four Spaniards accused of membership in a Basque separatist group were arrested and charged with extortion and associating with known criminals.

Two weeks ago, government ministers from the European Community rejected a French proposal that a European court try terrorists and other criminals who were wanted outside their native country.

The ministers said they would prefer France and other states in the community to ratify a draft treaty, the so-called Dublin Convention of 1979, which deals with extradition and international judicial cooperation. France has refused to adhere to the treaty because it fears that individuals accused of terrorist acts might be unfairly treated when extradited.

## Kenya Holds Ex-Official At His Home

United Press International

NAIROBI — The government of Kenya has placed Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, under strict house arrest and limited visitors to his rural home to his closest relatives and no more than one other person at a time.

The order restricting Mr. Odinga, 72, to his home was delivered to him Tuesday at the Kisumu police headquarters 190 miles (304 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi. It was signed by Justice Ole Tipis, the minister of state in the office of the president.

"I was only told of the new order when I signed it," Mr. Odinga said. "I was not told any reason for it."

Mr. Odinga was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year for calling the government of President Daniel Arap Moi corrupt. His passport was taken from him in July after a lecture tour of Britain where he advocated the overthrow of the Moi government and the establishment of socialism in Kenya. He was forcibly returned to Kenya in August after violating a government order not to leave the town.

Italy Asks Argentina About Missing Persons

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — An official of the Italian Foreign Ministry arrived Wednesday to urge the military government to reveal what had happened to 300 Italian citizens and persons of Italian descent who disappeared during Argentina's war against terrorism.

The official, Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

## Airlines Agree to Fight Violations of Fare Pact

Reuters

GENEVA — The world's main airlines, winding up a gloomy annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), decided Wednesday to increase their efforts to combat a growing black market in tickets.

The airlines, which are expected to lose more than \$1.9 billion this year, decided to make airline presidents personally responsible for ensuring that their companies did not cut ticket prices below agreed IATA levels.

They also decided that airlines in big cities should coordinate their efforts to stamp out discounting by next March and report progress to a special meeting next July. The association says discounting costs the airlines \$1 billion a year.

Most of the group's 122 member airlines, hurt by the recession, inflation, rising fuel costs and a persistent surplus of seats on main routes, quietly slash up to 70 percent off agreed fares to attract new customers, IATA officials said.

The airlines denounce the practice but indulge in it to keep from being forced off their routes by charter and other scheduled airlines that discount fares, they added.

Only the weaker of two crack-down proposals was put to a vote by the IATA president, Armin Bartschweiler, the Swissair board chairman. This proposal, presented by the Dutch airline KLM,

called on airline presidents to ensure that their companies stuck to set IATA fares and to meet other carriers in their areas to urge all airlines to comply with them.

The Air France chairman, Pierre Girardot, said after the vote that the resolution was "meaningless."

A motion by British Caledonian, one of Europe's few private scheduled airlines, would have condemned discounting and formulated effective sanctions to be imposed on any airline doing it. But the president did not put this to a vote, despite calls for this from the floor.

The carriers face losses of more than \$2.3 billion next year and \$1.4 billion in 1984, the IATA director-general, Knut Hammarstjöld, said at the meeting's opening session Monday.

A rise in interest rates last year was a major burden, he added, and loan repayments should rise from \$1.6 billion this year to \$1.7 billion next year and \$1.8 billion in 1984. He said the airlines will need about \$30 billion this decade to buy new, fuel-efficient planes and \$54 billion for other capital investment.

Although the conference did not discuss fare increases, airline officials said they were considering increases of less than 10 percent for the first half of 1983.

Fare talks for routes across the North Atlantic will resume here Tuesday after breaking up last month without agreement.

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## Skepticism Is Growing On MX Basing Scheme Favored by Air Force

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — Amid tight secrecy, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger put the final touches Tuesday on his recommendation to President Ronald Reagan on the basing of MX nuclear missiles. Mr. Weinberger apparently favors placing the missiles in an array of sunken silos built close together.

At the same time, skepticism over the basing scheme continued to grow. A key administration adviser expressed doubts on technical grounds and influential senators and representatives prepared political and legislative blockades, including a cutoff of funds for the MX.

The reason for Mr. Weinberger's insistence on secrecy was something of a puzzle since Defense Department, U.S. Air Force and defense industry officials were nearly unanimous in saying that he had no choice but to recommend the scheme. The plan is known officially as "closely spaced basing" and popularly as "dense pack."

But a few officials, noting increased opposition to the project, worried that Mr. Weinberger, who has consistently favored mobility for the intercontinental missiles over stationary silos, might come up with something unexpected.

## Female Infanticide Reportedly Upsets Chinese Sex Ratio

BEIJING — The killing of unwanted female babies is occurring with such frequency in China that the sex ratio is being upset, an official Chinese report says.

The China Youth News said Tuesday that recent letters received from across the nation report abandonment and drowning of female babies.

It said statistics from an unspecified number of communes over the past two years said that three of every five babies were boys. If the trend continues, the report said, "there will appear a serious social problem in which a large group of men will be unable to find spouses."

China's tough birth control policy allows only one child per couple in urban areas and two in the countryside. Couples who exceed limitations risk economic penalties and forced abortions. The newspaper said that many young couples cling to "feudalistic thinking" that favors men over women.

"The wild card in this is still Caspar Weinberger," said an industry official. "Everyone is concerned that he might lean back in his chair and put his own twist on this."

At issue is a plan calling for the deployment of 100 missiles in a narrow array about 14 miles (22.4 kilometers) long near an existing military base in Wyoming, Nevada or New Mexico. Each concrete and steel silo would be hardened to withstand airbursts from Soviet nuclear bombs.

The key to "dense pack," according to its advocates, would be what nuclear planners call "fratricide," meaning that explosions from the first bombs would destroy or deflect those that follow in a salvo. They contend that surviving MX missiles could rise through the heat and debris in a retaliatory strike against the Soviet Union.

Officials said that Mr. Weinberger hardly had an alternative to that plan, except for recommending options such as a ballistic missile defense system or deceptive basing with decoys, because the air force had been instructed by the White House not to consider other schemes.

The "dense pack" plan, however, has been viewed skeptically by Charles H. Townes of the University of California, who headed an advisory panel on the MX. Mr. Townes, a physicist who won the Nobel prize, has reiterated his belief that closely spaced basing would still be vulnerable to Soviet attack, officials said.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, planned to make public Wednesday a letter to other senators asking them to support an amendment that would delete funds for the missiles. In his letter, Mr. Hollings said: "We cannot let business as usual in the Pentagon prevail in this matter."

"The MX in 'dense pack' will already cost \$35 billion over the next seven years," he said. "Real defense priorities and needs, along with a prudent economic course, should be our objective."

A spokesman for Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said Mr. Hart would support Mr. Hollings and insist on hearing testimony from Mr. Townes and other specialists, as well as air force representatives.

In the House, Representative Joseph Addabbo, the New York Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, plans to begin work on the 1983 military appropriations bill next week. Officials said he planned to try to delete funds for the MX.



The crew of the U.S. space shuttle arriving Tuesday at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. From left are Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, Vance D. Brand, William B. Lenoir and Joseph P. Allen.

## 5th Flight of U.S. Space Shuttle Set For Today Despite Leaky Regulator

By John Noble Wilford

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The four astronauts who will fly the next mission of the space shuttle Columbia arrived here Tuesday as preparations proceeded smoothly toward a scheduled launching Thursday.

Technicians worked through Tuesday night to make up the time lost in the countdown when they discovered a leaky helium regulator in the spacecraft. After studying the problem, launching officials decided to bend mission rules and fly the Columbia despite the faulty system.

Stanley Gross, the shuttle launching director, said tests had determined that the leakage rate was lower than expected and that the regulator should operate under most conditions. The regulator is a backup unit for the pressurization of small jets used in maneuvering the spacecraft.

According to mission rules, both the primary and backup regulators must be working normally before the Columbia can be cleared for liftoff.

Mr. Gross, conceding that the rules were being relaxed in this case, said, "We are compromising by saying the leak rate is acceptable to flight."

When the astronauts arrived here Tuesday morning, after flying from the Johnson Space Center in Houston, the flight commander, Vance D. Brand, said: "We're all trained and ready. We know the ship is ready."

The pilot, Colonel Robert F. Overmyer of the Marine Corps, said, "I hope we put on a good show for you Thursday morning."

Columbia is to be launched at 7:19 A.M. Eastern Standard Time (1219 GMT).

Mr. Brand and Colonel Overmyer will be accompanied on this flight, the fifth for the winged, reusable spacecraft, by two mission specialists, William B. Lenoir, an electrical engineer, and Joseph P. Allen, a physicist.

The four astronauts spent Tuesday afternoon in briefings while workers at launching pad 39-A stowed the crew's gear on board, closed and secured access panels to the Columbia's wiring and plumbing and began a sequence of communications, flight control and navigation checks.

The weather is forecast to be favorable for the launching at the Kennedy Space Center. If weather or mechanical troubles interrupt the final countdown, launching crews will have only 33 minutes in which to send the Columbia aloft.

On the first four flights, the launching "window" was usually two or three hours long. The shortness of time is dictated by lighting conditions at emergency landing sites and the timing and orbital positions required for deploying the two communications satellites that are mounted in the Columbia's cargo bay. Their deployment is the mission's primary objective.

About eight hours after liftoff, the astronauts plan to release the first satellite, SBS-3, for the shuttle's first paying customer, Satellite Business Systems Inc. of McLean, Virginia.

On the afternoon of the second day, the other satellite, Anik C-3, is to be ejected into orbit. It is one of five orbiting relay stations operated by Telesat Canada for handling much of Canada's domestic communications.

## Romania's Tax on Emigration Visas Could Hurt Trade Status, U.S. Warns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department says that a new education tax that Romania has imposed on applicants for emigration visas could "gravely jeopardize" the preferential-tariff treatment Bucharest receives on its U.S. exports.

"The education tax appears to be a burden that will run into the tens of thousands of dollars in hard currency for those Romanian citizens who have received free education through the secondary, university and graduate school levels," John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday.

Mr. Hughes said the tax was contrary to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, which provides for a right to leave one's country of birth. The Bucharest state decree says Romanians granted exit visas to settle abroad will have to pay back in Western hard currencies all expenses that the state had spent for their high school and university education.

At stake in the decision by Bucharest is whether Romania will continue to be eligible for the low tariffs that it has been receiving under its most-favored-nation status. An amendment to the Trade Act forbids granting such status to countries that levy more than a nominal fee on would-be emigrants.

## Yugoslavia Keeping Tight Lid on Kosovo

But Violence Is Frequent in Province Where Albanian Nationalism Rampant

By David Binder

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — In Belgrade, three muscular men in black windbreakers boarded a night train to Kosovo, the southern province where nearly all of Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanians live.

In a conversation with a visitor in the aisle, the three men said in Serbian that they were headed for the provincial capital, Pristina, for a few days of what they called "service work."

On arrival near dawn, they were picked up by a van marked "militia." The three were plainclothesmen of the Yugoslav Federal Security Service, apparently sent here to help prevent acts of violence by Albanian nationalists.

An official in Belgrade, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the north, said that since the rioting in March 1981 when nine persons were killed, the Yugoslav government had spent more than \$30 million to maintain order in the Kosovo Autonomous Province, which abuts Albania. The province, which is dominated by its approximately 1.2 million ethnic Albanians, contains only about 180,000 Slavs.

Both the Yugoslav Army and the militia maintain a large visible presence here. Yet acts of violence, mostly attacks on Kosovo Serbs or their property, continue to be reported every week in the Belgrade press.

In an interview, Ismail Bajric, 53, a husky ethnic Albanian who is a member of the province's Communist Party presidium, spoke with pride of progress in the industrialization of the province, but he spoke scornfully of the Kosovo nationalists as "traitors."

Termining the political situation good, he said it was getting more stable every day.

"Now the school year has begun," he said, adding that, with "500,000 youngsters enrolled," there have been "no hostile actions, though of course you do find slogans painted here and there."

The ethnic turmoil in Kosovo has origins that go back more than five centuries, when the Serbian nation developed in this region and created a brief-lived empire that was ended by the Ottoman Turks in 1389. As the Turkish grip tightened, Serbs gradually migrated northward, and Albanians moved in, with their own language and culture.

After Serbia became independent again in the 19th century, Belgrade asserted dominance over the Albanians of Kosovo. After Tito's Communists took power in the 1940s, Kosovo's Albanians were ruled with an iron hand by the Serbian authorities of Belgrade for nearly 21 years. A minority in Serbia as a whole, the Albanians were already a majority in Kosovo.

After the riots of March 1981, one reason given for the unrest was that the province's ethnic majority was sharing unequally in the nation's wealth. But the demonstrators' main demand was political. They want Kosovo to be upgraded from an autonomous province to a full-fledged constituent republic of Yugoslavia. This idea was firmly rejected by Belgrade, which said it could prove to be the first step toward Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia.

A few days ago a newspaper reported that a young Albanian had splashed gasoline in the face of a 12-year-old Serbian boy and ignited it with a match. The boy sustained serious injury by pulling his sweater over his head, extinguishing the flames.

Such incidents have prompted many of Kosovo's Slavic inhabitants to flee the province, thereby helping to fulfill a nationalist demand for an ethnically "pure" Albanian Kosovo. The latest Belgrade estimate is that 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have left Kosovo for good since the 1981 riots.

The hatred that has developed between ethnic Albanians and the Slavic inhabitants is reflected in slogans painted overnight on walls here.

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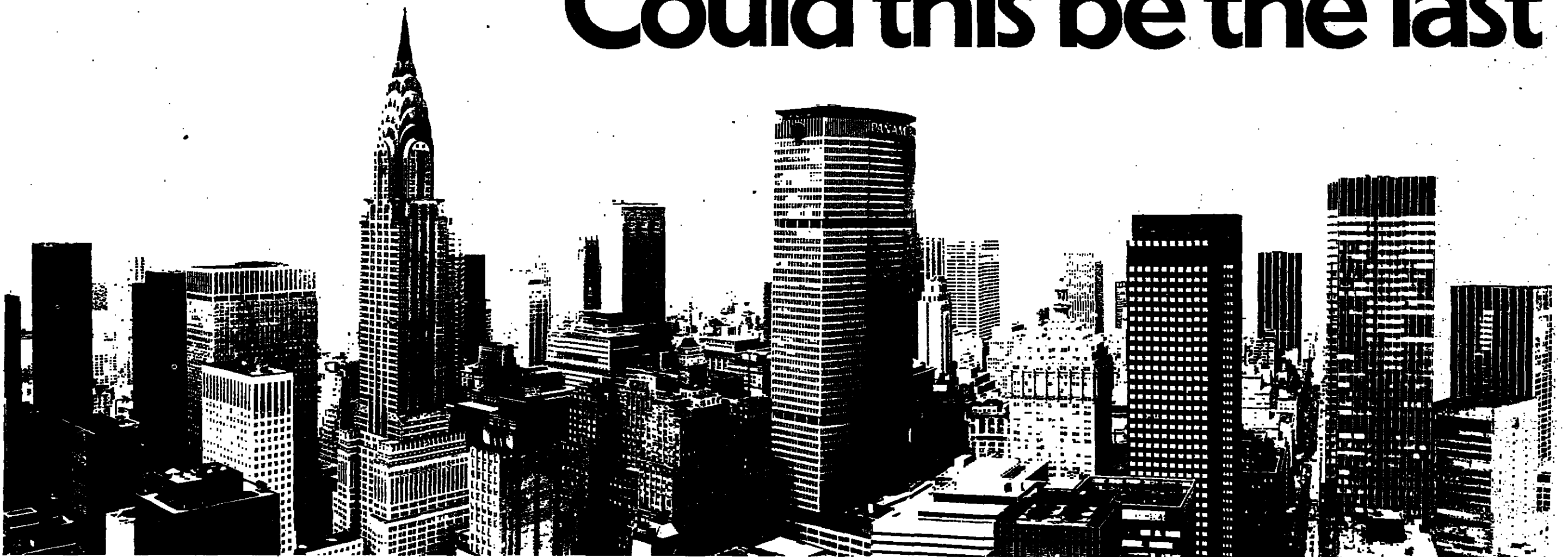
After Serbia became independent again in the 19th century, Belgrade asserted dominance over the Albanians of Kosovo. After Tito's Communists took power in the 1940s, Kosovo's Albanians were ruled with an iron hand by the Serbian authorities of Belgrade for nearly 21 years. A minority in Serbia as a whole, the Albanians were already a majority in Kosovo.

After the riots of March 1981, one reason given for the unrest was that the province's ethnic majority was sharing unequally in the nation's wealth. But the demonstrators' main demand was political. They want Kosovo to be upgraded from an autonomous province to a full-fledged constituent republic of Yugoslavia. This idea was firmly rejected by Belgrade, which said it could prove to be the first step toward Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia.

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\*Available at additional cost.

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## SCIENCE

# Getting Close-Ups Of the Polar Bears

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

CHURCHILL, Manitoba — Thirty-five miles from this settlement on Hudson Bay, Gordon Stenhouse, a wildlife biologist, has locked himself in a cage. There, he spends long hours watching the wild, hungry polar bears he has lured toward him with strategically placed portions of whale meat.

From the sanctuary of his cage Mr. Stenhouse, chief wildlife biologist for Canada's Northwest Territories, is studying the bears to test ways of detecting and then deterring the animals, which through no fault of their own have become dangerous pests to an increasing human population.

Contacts between the aloof seal-eating bears, the world's largest and strongest land-based predators, and humans are increasing rapidly as new technology is opening up areas of the arctic to exploitation. Oil rigs, artificial islands, and pipelines have been established in areas where the bears have thrived unchallenged for centuries.

The human incursion has caused problems for both species, explained Ian Stirling, a research scientist for the Canadian Wildlife Service, who spends his autumns here studying the world's southernmost population of polar bears. Mr. Stirling pointed out that last year at least one man working on an arctic oil rig was killed by a bear and that the numbers of bears killed by resource developers has risen sharply. In the Northwest Territories, where most of the energy exploration and reclamation work has taken place, 10 polar bears were killed by development teams in 1978, 16 in 1979 and 34 in each of the last two years.

Technically, polar bears are not an endangered species, though they are protected by law in all the

arctic countries. In Canada, whites may kill the bears only in self-defense, while some Indian and Eskimo groups are permitted to kill a limited number of bears. Native peoples have traditionally fed their sled dogs on bear meat, but the numbers of dogs have declined radically with the spread of snowmobiles. Still, a bearskin can be sold by hunters for more than \$1,000, and individual hairs, highly prized for tying fishing flies, sell for more than \$2 each in Japan.

Stirling estimates that there are 20,000 to 40,000 polar bears in the world. The vagueness of the count underscores the difficulty of examining with precision these thousand-pound flesh-eaters, who spend most of their active lives under water or on ice in freezing temperatures.

Much of what has been learned about the bears in the last 10 years has been learned in this old whaling outpost at the mouth of the Churchill River. Though roughly on the same latitude as London, and served by daily trains from Winnipeg, 650 miles to the south, the community of 700 people gears up each autumn for an infestation of polar bears. Schoolchildren are warned to keep off rocky areas, game wardens snare bears in town in culvert traps and put them in punishment pounds, and storekeepers sell sweatshirts proclaiming, "Our household pests are polar bears."

Mr. Stirling pointed out that the city, which a decade ago had some 5,000 people working at a missile base, lies in the path of the bears' seasonal wanderings. The major events on the bear calendar, activities that have only become known in the last 15 years, involve the retreat to the shore when the ice breaks up in June and July.

Nick Lunn, a graduate student working with Mr. Stirling, explained that the bears in this region come ashore around Cape Tatnam, 200 miles southward on the shore of Hudson Bay. Behind the coastline, the area is so remote and desolate that a 100-square-mile region dotted with the dens of nursing females was not discovered until 15 years ago.

During the summer months and into the fall the bears travel northward on land toward Churchill. At this time they eat very little if anything and are very inactive. Lunn, who is studying their eating habits, says they essentially live off their accumulated fat.

As the chill spreads in the fall, the bears, except for the pregnant females, who remain at the dens, approach the coast once more, and



The New York Times

some of them come to Churchill, where every day they can be seen tearing at aluminum foil and cardboard containers at the town garbage dump. They are looking for snacks to tide them over until the ice forms and they can again gorge themselves on the 150-pound ringed and bearded seals that form their preferred diet.

Mr. Stirling and Mr. Lunn recently took their research project to the dump, assisted by Ian Thorleifson, a research technician from the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

Stalking an unsuspecting bear, Mr. Stirling fired a narcotizing dart that almost instantly brought down the animal on a ledge of garbage. After the drug left the bear conscious but paralyzed, the scientists checked the tag in its ear and the identifying tattoo on its lip, both placed in previous years.

This bear was number 5547, a 4-year-old male who had been stunned and studied every year since he first came to the dump as a cub with his mother.

Why some bears have become habituated to the dump while others have not is a question that intrigues the scientists. One theory is

that the more dominant and powerful bears set up spheres of influence on the rocky coast, effectively banishing some, but not all, females and their cubs to the dump. Ironically, one result of their exile is that the dump browsers are eating more than the virtually fasting stronger bears spread out along the coast.

During the five hours that bear number 5547 was knocked out, the scientists recorded basic data. They estimated the bear's weight at 590 pounds, or about half its adult weight.

Stirling pried out a tooth for laboratory examination. The bear's temperature was found to be normal, and in general, the animal was judged healthy. "He's a good looking bear," said Mr. Thorleifson.

The scientists' last step was to implant a small radio transmitter in the bear's ear. Mr. Stirling said he used to place the transmitters on collars, but those models often fell off as bears grew more active with cold weather. "This is the third one of these new models we have implanted and we hope they will enable us to better track movements," said Mr. Stirling.

# India Struggles to Revive Its Creativity

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Once, when the Roman Empire was dying, and much of classical learning lay in ashes, and the Dark Ages were descending on the plains of northern India not only the most civilized culture of its time, but also one of the most creative in history.

There, under the Gupta emperors, 1,000 years before Galileo and Kepler and Newton, Indian thinkers developed a revolutionary idea without which modern science could not exist: the concept of mathematical zero, along with the related system of numerals that is called Arabic but was, in fact, invented here. By the fifth century, an Indian had discovered the earth's axial rotation. Well before the Renaissance re-illuminated Europe, Indian mathematicians had explored the upland realms of quadratic equations and cube roots, had become the first to assign 3.1416 as the value of pi, and had mastered the concept of infinity. Throughout most of history, in fact, Indian science and Indian culture generally matched and at times exceeded anything anywhere else in the world.

But then, conquered by foreigners and immersed in mysticism and worship of the past, India lost its scientific vitality — unfortunately, and somewhat ironically, just as the scientific-industrial revolution was beginning elsewhere. And by the dawn of Indian independence 35 years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru would write sadly that, with some brilliant exceptions, Indian intellectual and scientific life had become "a sluggish stream."

Nehru as prime minister set out to brighten that picture, and today, a generation later, India is generally regarded as having converted itself from a technologically backward nation into a technologically competent one. But it is not by and large considered, even by some of the friends of Indian science, to have yet achieved a particularly elevated level of scientific or technological creativity. Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, consequently flee to the West by the thousands at a time when India needs them most.

Most important, analysts say, the crucial element, the capacity for innovation that is rooted in the regenerative character of basic and applied research, has yet to be firmly and systematically established. India offers a vivid illustration of the uphill battle facing the Third World as it struggles to enlist modern science and technology

on behalf of its poor, hungry, and sick millions. With a sixth of the planet's people, India is considered in many ways the de facto leader of the developing countries, with perhaps the best chance to lead them, as a group, away from long-term technological and thus economic dependence on the industrialized world. If India cannot develop its own home-grown capacity for scientific advancement and technical innovation, it is reasoned, the gap between northern and southern hemispheres in science-based wealth and power will not only continue but probably widen.

Such concerns will underlie the work of a blue-ribbon committee

wood in saline and alkaline soil; and experimenting with the cassava fruit for production of fuel alcohol.

But for all that, many leaders of India's intellectual and scientific establishment say, conditions are not such as to encourage or promote the crucial ingredient of science. This is the habit of mind that links curiosity with disciplined, rigorous, sustained investigation to expand the limits of knowledge.

"India has built up an enormous potential across the spectrum," says Ramesh Thapar, the publisher of Seminar, an influential New Delhi-based intellectual journal. "We can do this, we can do that, but all at a technical level which is

Partly also, says Dr. M.G.K. Menon, one of the government's chief science advisers and planners, is the fact that science, and the ever more sophisticated equipment needed to pursue it, are growing and changing everywhere, at an explosive rate. It is difficult to keep up with this while at the same time establishing a basic research network. "Therefore," he said, "what you will find when you go around in many of our laboratories is that we have not kept up."

Some historians and analysts of science maintain that the advance of scientific knowledge usually depends on a system in which universities, industry, and government make demands on each other and cross-fertilize each other so as to meet those demands.

But in India, some analysts say, the critical connection among these institutions is weak or nonexistent. Industry makes few or no demands on the universities and vice versa, and the government laboratories do not much interact with either. On top of that, in a reversal of the U.S. pattern, government laboratories do most of the research. Indians and Westerners alike say that bureaucratically controlled science is a contradiction in terms; that initiative and creativity have little chance to flower.

The upshot is that both the incentive and opportunity to do front-rank scientific research is lacking.

Private industry is praised for having produced, in just 35 years, a complete array of Indian-made consumer products. But it is widely regarded as having done little to foster applied research of its own. Caste, class, and language are also said by analysts to impose barriers to the long-term development of an energetic Indian science — caste and class because they cut off millions from the opportunity to become technologists and researchers; and language because only a tiny minority of Indians speak English, the language in which Indian science is conducted.

Mr. Thapar and others assert that most of the best scientific brains go abroad. According to government sources, nearly 24,000 did so in 1981. More than half of those stayed abroad, and the officially registered expatriates are considered only a fraction of the total. Thousands leave the scientific and technical professions within India as well.

Obviously, Dr. Menon says, India cannot take its place in the front rank "across the entire front of science and technology." In its drive for excellence, it must select those areas most vital to India: Health, fertility control, food production, and energy are the most obvious areas.

Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, flee by the thousands at a time when India needs them most.

of U.S. and Indian scientists, established as a result of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States last July, that is to explore ways in which scientists from the two countries can collaborate on research in areas of direct concern to India: food production, for example, and fertility control. The committee's work is to begin in January.

It is true that Indian scientists can point with pride to such pre-World War II predecessors as the physicists J.C. Bose and C.V. Raman, a 1930 Nobel laureate. It also is true that nearly 1,000 research laboratories, institutes, and technical schools have been established throughout the country since 1947. The nation spends nearly a billion dollars a year on research and development. It lays claim to the third largest pool (after the United States and the Soviet Union) of scientific and technical manpower. Its best scientific minds help populate and nourish the laboratories of the West, especially the United States.

India has launched weather and communications satellites, built atomic reactors and developed a nuclear device, and brought about an impressively successful science-based "green revolution" in agriculture.

They are also, for example, developing an alternate atomic fuel for India's nuclear plants; producing new strains of wheat and rice; researching the uses of animal waste in producing energy and building facilities to make such conversions; trying to develop tree species that will give high yields of

way behind what the world has long since achieved."

By way of illustration, Mr. Thapar cites Indian automobiles. India collaborated with British and Italian auto makers to produce its own cars at the same time Japan collaborated with the United States. But while the Japanese developed their own evolving designs by investing in research and development, Indian automakers did not. As a result, Indian cars, though they have changed somewhat over the decades, look, perform, and pollute much as did their Morris and Fiat ancestors of 20 and 30 years ago.

In attempting to explain why scientific research is proceeding so unevenly at the moment, some analysts invoke Hindu India's mystical intellectual cast. They note the Hindu conviction that reality is a never-ending cycle of birth, death, and rebirth in which nothing fundamentally new can ever be discovered. This, they say, is contrary to the linear-thinking spirit of discovery and the ever-evolving, ever-changing picture of reality that science paints.

But other explanations say that while this may be true, thousands, perhaps millions, of Indians have nevertheless shed their mysticism and embraced science. The real difficulty, they say, are more concrete and lie with a variety of structural, institutional, and economic factors.

Partly, says a Western analyst, it is simply the stage of development at which India finds itself. It has been only 35 years since India began to build its research establishment.

# last great view in Manhattan?



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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### Wall Street's Bears Still Saying What Goes Up Must Come Down

Are bears an endangered species? With the roaring bull market up almost 300 points in less than three months, have they taken to the hills? Hardly.

The number of stock market optimists and pessimists, as measured by the 116 advisory letters that Investors Intelligence monitors, shows 27.8 percent remain bears versus 40.7 percent bulls. The rest, 31.5 percent, like the market but advise waiting for a correction to buy. Here's a sampling of what the bears are saying:

"All our indicators are telling us that the market is ready for the first substantial setback since the rally started in August. We can see heavy distribution at these exceedingly high levels in many stocks and feel that a very strong sell-off is possible." — Wellington Letter by Bert Dohmen-Ramirez, Honolulu.

"I have sell signals from my wave count, from my momentum indicators, and from the volume and new highs. I am not going to guess how far the coming correction will take the Dow... but I do say sell stocks here, and for those of you with a speculative intent, buy a few puts."

Master Investor, Joe T. Goddard, West Palm Beach, Fla.

And Papa Bear Joseph Granville, who compares the market to Mount St. Helens, warns: "Almost 15 percent of the entire rally was accomplished Nov. 3. By doing this it mathematically suggests the entire rally could be given back in days, not months or years."

In the other corner, for the bulls, counseling subscribers to be 100 percent invested, is Martin Zweig, author of *Trading the Market*. He admits "the action is getting gamier with low-priced stocks and new issues getting a big play." Too much of that, he grants, would be negative. "But at this stage speculative appetites are just getting whetted.... There'll be gut-wrenching down-days ahead, but bulls clearly have a hold on this market."

Somewhere in the middle of this bull-bear tussle, like most, is Nicholas Benachi, Paris manager of Bear Stearns. Asked what he's buying now, Mr. Benachi replied, "Valium."

Wall Street is vulnerable to a 50- to 70-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average, if the Federal Reserve continues to frustrate traders and fails to lower the discount rate in the next week, according to Aik Rydberg, head of the foreign securities department at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

#### Buying on Corrections

This would only be a short-term sell-off, he predicts, adding that investors are flush with funds and are coming quickly into the market on any correction. Pointing to the \$250 billion parked in money market accounts, he added, "That's going to move one day, and when it does a chunk will go into stocks."

Mr. Rydberg said the "depressed state" of economic fundamentals — low productivity, high unemployment and low commodity prices — makes him bullish about Wall Street and other markets because of the opportunity for a big recovery. There also seems to be a consensus emerging worldwide that public spending by governments must be checked, he said.

"So for the first time in 10 years there's the chance production can increase without stirring up inflation."

Stocks Mr. Rydberg said the bank is buying are "solid growth" companies such as AT&T, IBM, United Technologies, Carnation and PepsiCo, along with Xerox as a "comeback candidate." He also likes the retail group, notably Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney.

#### Still Looking

"A lot of people have still missed this rally," he observed. "Interest rates should continue to go down, and when the return on bonds breaks below the double-digit figure, they'll be looking even harder for a place to put their cash." (The rate now on first-class paper is 10 1/4 to 11 percent.)

For Europeans, a strong dollar over the next three or four months will keep up the appeal of U.S. investments, he said, though by late 1983 he said he expects that the currency will start being seen as fundamentally overvalued. "Stock performance over the last 10 years as adjusted for inflation has been pitiful," he asserted, calling Wall Street attractive on both an absolute basis and relative to such other investments as real estate and art.

"Maybe the time has come for stocks," he said.

On the bank's recommended list are American Express, AT&T, Cigna and Texas Instruments, as well as two cyclical plays, PPG Industries and CSX. Meredith and Medtronic are rated special-growth situations.

Two Dutch multinationals, Philips, the world's second largest consumer electronic/electrical manufacturer, and Unilever, the world's largest consumer packaged goods company, are recommended for purchase by Drexel Burnham in a lengthy report. Both enjoy low price/earnings ratios and have benefited from restructuring, Drexel says. Unilever also was recommended recently by Bear Stearns' head of research, Alan Schwartz, speaking at luncheon in New York for French money managers.

Another Dutch company, Gist-Brocades, is the subject of a favorable report by Bank Mees & Hope, Amsterdam. Underscored is the company's position in biotechnology, notably in recombinant-DNA technology. The bank calls the company's century-long experience in the industrial application of micro-organisms unique. But the investment appeal of Gist-Brocades suffers from the company's involvement in other, less-promising commercial activities, the bank notes, and does not enjoy the biotechnology "pure-play" image of Sweden's A.B. Fortia or Denmark's Novo Industries.

International Herald Tribune

## Prices Off After Gain On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their volatile performance Wednesday, closing sharply lower after recording steep gains during the morning.

When prices get this high you get a very nervous market," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "This afternoon you had no buying and lots of profit-taking, but the pattern could be reversed tomorrow."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose almost 12 points in morning trading to about 1,070 but changed direction in the afternoon and closed with a loss of 15.73 points at 1,044.52.

The NYSE transaction tape ran 7 margin while volume for the 111.2 million shares from the 111.2 million traded Tuesday. Volume has exceeded 100 million shares 22 times since August 18.

The NYSE transaction tape ran 30 minutes late early in the day, indicating that smaller investors were placing buy orders.

An indication that such investors were moving their money into stocks came late in the day when the Investment Company Institute reported that assets of money market mutual funds fell \$309 million in the week ended Tuesday.

It has been expected that as yields on money market instruments fell, smaller investors would move their money into securities, but this week the first time money markets have not grown in some time.

Professional investors normally pull back when smaller investors are buying. Analysts said professional traders and institutions were both buying and selling in equal amounts Wednesday.

The early surge was a continuation of Tuesday's rally that saw many institutions, skeptical of the market's huge move since mid-August, jumping onto the bandwagon.

Brokers pointed out that many large investors have formula selling plans and that was making considerable stock available for trading.

Oil stocks that have not been a major part in this three-month-old rally remained weak, holding averages down, analysts said.

A factor in the market's broad advance was the pervasive view among analysts that the Federal Reserve will encourage further declines in interest rates in order to stimulate the economy.

"Another discount rate is coming — the only uncertainty is the timing," said Ronald A. Glantz, chief investment officer of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins. At the start of this week, Mr. Glantz expressed his long-term opinion that "the market could move up another 70 percent over the next two years."

The discount rate charged to financial institutions is now 9 1/4 percent.

Also bullish over prospects for stock prices is Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Reynolds. "By the end of 1984, we could see the Dow industrials at 1,500," he predicted. "This will be a decade of austerity in terms of low capital spending and high unemployment, but it promises a bull market for both equities and fixed-income securities."

On the NYSE floor, several blue-chip issues recorded price drops, including IBM, off 1 1/4 to 84 1/4, GTE Corp. 1 1/4 to 42 1/4 and ATT 3/4 to 63 1/4, all in active trading.

There are expected to be two other main thrusts of the Reagan administration at the GATT meetings. One will be in the area of service industries, such as insurance, engineering consulting, accounting and medical and hospital consulting fields in which the United States holds an edge over most of the world. The second involves high technology, an area in which America's worldwide lead is being challenged by the Japanese.

The United States already has used a GATT mechanism for settling disputes in an effort to lift Canadian restrictions on U.S. investment. Those rules require American companies to buy Canadian products and to export their manufactured goods.

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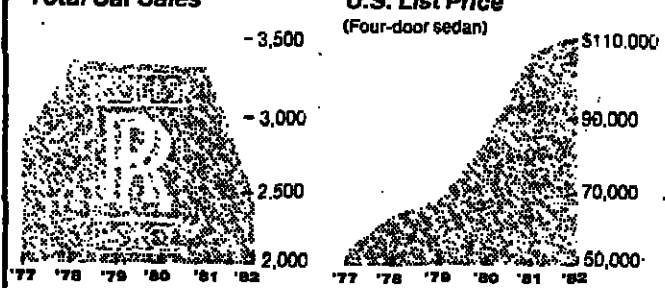
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## Rolls-Royce: Slower Sales for Luxury Cars

Total Car Sales U.S. List Price (Four-door sedan)



## Even Rolls-Royce Feels the Slump

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

CREWE, England — It is almost a reflex in the aging factory complex here where Rolls-Royce automobiles are assembled. Visitors who see what happens when the luxury cars break down are smilingly told: "Our cars don't break down. Occasionally, they fail to proceed."

This carefully cultivated belief that there is nothing like a Rolls-Royce, except, perhaps, its lower-priced cousin, the Bentley, has long provided a reliable shield for Rolls during economic downturns. Even in lean times, demand has usually been strong enough that Rolls purchasers frequently had to wait several months for delivery.

The cheapest Rolls model, the Silver Spirit, has a list price of \$111,000 in the United States, and the top of the line, the Corniche convertible, lists at \$162,500.

However, the deep and relentless recession now gripping much of the world has changed all that.

First came reports of an increasing number of used Rolls cars on the market at depressed prices. Then there were falling sales figures. Worst of all, according to followers of the company, were news articles about unprecedented discounting from list prices by dealers struggling to sell the numbingly expensive vehicles.

After several months of study convinced Rolls executives that an upturn was not imminent, the company announced last week that it would lay off 750 employees, about 15 percent of its work force here, and 95 employees at the smaller Mulliner Park frame shop north of London. The layoffs are part of a retrenchment plan calling for every department to cut costs by 20 percent.

It is not the first belt-tightening move by Rolls, however. A total of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## U.K. Opens Drive to Sell Shares in State Oil Firm

By Barry May

Reuters

LONDON — The British government launched its most ambitious effort to date to open national enterprises to private investors when it offered to sell shares in Britoil, the state-owned North Sea oil company.

The sale by tender of 255 million shares, 51 percent of Britoil, was announced by Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson.

"It will create an independent British oil company free to seize the opportunities open to it and substantially reduce the size of the public sector in an area where state ownership has no rational justification," he told Parliament.

Underwriters in London's financial district set the minimum price at £2.15 (\$3.57) a share, for a potential total value of £548 million.

Mr. Lawson, however, said the sale would raise at least £600 million for the government.

The sale of Britoil is the biggest effort yet by the Conservative government to reverse years of state control in British industry and raise much-needed cash for the treasury.

The shares are being sold on a tender basis rather than through a more conventional fixed-price offer because the government is eager to save itself further embarrassment from any underpricing of stock in a state sale.

When shares in Amersham International, a nuclear power producer, were offered for sale earlier this year at a fixed price of £1.42 they were oversubscribed 23 times.

Amersham's shares jumped to £1.90 in early trading, allowing

speculators to make large profits. This week, the shares have been trading at around £2.75.

Britoil was formed in August when the state's oil exploration and production interests were split off from British National Oil Corp., created by a Labor Party government to ensure a national stake in British oil trade.

British North Sea oil output is 2 million barrels a day, worth £5 billion a year at current prices, making Britain the world's sixth largest producer. Britoil's 140,000 barrels

a day accounts for about 7 percent of the total.

Peter Shore, the opposition economic affairs spokesman, told Parliament that when the Labor Party came to power again it would renationalize Britoil.

"We shall take back the Britoil shares and we shall pay not a penny more than what the government itself receives," he said. "Let that message be registered by all those who hope to make a killing," he said.

## Signal to Acquire Wheelabrator-Frye

By Anthony Ramirez

Los Angeles Times Service

LA JOLLA, California — Signal Cos. has agreed to purchase Wheelabrator-Frye Inc., a New Hampshire-based engineering and manufacturing company, for \$1.1 billion in cash and stock.

Signal common stock with a current market value of nearly \$946 million.

Under the agreement announced late Tuesday, Signal agreed to exchange two of its shares for each of Wheelabrator-Frye's 19.7 million shares outstanding. The transaction is subject to approval by directors and shareholders of both companies and certain regulatory agencies.

The combined companies, with revenue last year of \$7.1 billion, would be known as Signal Cos. Both companies asked the New

York Stock Exchange to halt trading in their shares Tuesday pending the announcement. At that point, Signal was trading at \$34 a share, up 25 cents from Monday, and Wheelabrator-Frye was trading at \$50.75, up \$4.50.

After completion of the combination, which is expected early next year, Forrest N. Shumway, currently chairman and chief executive of Signal, is to hold those posts in the combined companies, the announcement said.

Michael D. Dingman, Wheelabrator-Frye's chairman, is to become president of Signal, replacing Daniel W. Derbes, who is to become a Signal executive vice president.

In connection with the acquisition, Signal plans to increase its common stock dividend to an annual rate of 90 cents a share from its current level of 84 cents, the announcement said. The increase is designed to compensate Wheelabrator-Frye shareholders who now receive \$1.80 a share annually, but would only receive \$1.68 without the increase.

In interviews Tuesday, Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said they have known each other for almost five years since they took a trip to the Middle East with a group of businessmen.

Although Mr. Shumway said they had discussed the idea of a merger in the past, talks had intensified only in the last three months, when the two companies' stock prices had "roughly balanced" at a 1-to-1 ratio, with Wheelabrator-Frye's stock selling at about \$50 a share and Signal's at \$24 a share, Mr. Shumway said.

"The combination of the two companies results in a unique and strong management team. The two companies will be a blend of technological disciplines, all leaders in their respective fields," Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said in a joint announcement.

Signal currently has about 72 million shares outstanding. The 40 million shares to be exchanged for Wheelabrator-Frye currently are authorized but unused.

As a result of the merger, the former Wheelabrator-Frye shareholders would own more than 35 percent of the combined companies' approximately 111.4 million shares.

Signal's units include Mack Trucks Corp., its largest subsidiary; Garrett Corp., which makes aircraft turbo-prop engines and turbochargers for trucks; UOP Inc., which is involved in energy, environment and engineering; and Ampex Corp., an electronics company. Signal earned \$214 million last year on revenue of \$5.34 billion.

Wheelabrator-Frye is a world-wide engineering and manufacturing company with 206 facilities in 33 states and 24 countries.

## Hong Kong Subway Funding in Doubt

By Adrian Wright

Reuters

HONG KONG — Plans by Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to finance its new Hong Kong Island underground rail line through property developments of the above-ground station sites are being jeopardized by the property market recession here, analysts said Wednesday.

As the government presented a 1.82 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$236 million) bill to the railway corporation for surface development rights to a new station, Tokyo banking sources announced the suspension of syndication of a \$1.5 billion loan being raised by the subway development consortium.

The five-member consortium, led by Hang Lung Development, announced in June that it was raising the loan to develop the Admiralty 2 station site on Hong Kong Island.

But the Tokyo banking sources said that syndication of the loan has been suspended and that it is unlikely syndication will be resumed in the near future because of the conditions in Hong Kong. The consortium has made it uncertain whether the Hang Lung consortium will proceed with the project.

Wardley Ltd., agent for the loan in Hong Kong, declined all comment on the loan, and spokesmen for Hang Lung were not available for comment.

A railway corporation spokesman said the corporation plans to get 40 to 50 percent of the cost of its new island line, estimated at 11 billion dollars at 1985-86 values, through joint surface development of the stations, with the rest financed through export credits linked to the construction contracts. Any shortfall originally was planned to be covered by additional government equity.

He said all construction contracts for the underground line, totaling about 11 billion dollars, have been awarded.

The Hang Lung consortium has contracted to develop nine of the 11 sites, of which Admiralty 2 is the second, and analysts said that if that falls through, the viability of the remaining sites must be in doubt.

The railway corporation spokesman said the whole line was scheduled for completion in 1986; the Admiralty 2 surface site is to be completed by late 1984.

He said that under the plan the consortium undertakes all building costs and risks and splits the profit from sale of the above-ground development 50-50 with the railway corporation. The plan to cover about half the cost from development includes the profit share.

Analysts said the development is put at risk by the decline in the property market here and the financial difficulties of some consortium members, three of which are linked to family interests of Chung Ching-man, who controls EDA Investments, now rescheduling its debts.

Of these three, Aik San Realty and E. Wah Realty, both wholly owned by the Chung family and each holding a 9 percent stake in the consortium, are holding discussions with their bank creditors on their debts, which total over \$1 billion, estimates at 3.48 billion dollars.

Analysts say the Chung family also has at least 20 percent of Associated Hotels, which has an 18 percent stake in the development consortium. Hang Lung itself has a 39 percent stake in the consortium and New World Development holds 25 percent.

■ 20-Year Mortgage Planned

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said Wednesday it will offer a new home-mortgage scheme with repayments over 20 years, Reuters reported.

A bank spokesman said the new plan will attract more first-home buyers by a lower monthly repayment. Currently, mortgages have a maximum life of 15 years. The interest rate will be 13 percent.

Wheelabrator-Frye is a world-wide engineering and manufacturing company with 206 facilities in 33 states and 24 countries.

## Laker Wins Approval For Package Tour Firm

By Merida Welles

New York Times Service

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker won approval from the British government Wednesday to proceed with a new package holiday business only nine months after his firm, low-fare airline collapsed under a burden of heavy debt.

The news of the government action drew bitter comments from politicians and rivals.

John Smith, Britain's Labor Party spokesman on trade, condemned the decision by the Civil Aviation Authority to grant Sir Freddie an air travel organizers' license, conditional upon his providing a bond of approximately £1 million (\$1.7 million).

"Given the chaos and misery caused to thousands of travelers left in the lurch by the collapse of Laker Airways, it is incredible that he should be licensed to set up shop again," Mr. Smith said. He urged the secretary of state for trade to be sure that "the CAA have properly applied the statute that they administer."

The Association of British Travel Agents, from their annual convention in Cannes, France, was no less critical.

"It makes a mockery of the vetting procedure," said the association's president, Ivor Elms. "It means that anyone can get a license if you put some respectable names on pieces of paper."

One of those names is that of Roland W. Rowland, the chairman of Lomax Ltd., the British mining and trading conglomerate that is putting up half of the £750,000

capital for the new company, Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd.

Mr. Rowland, once described by *Financial Times* as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," has been a longtime friend and supporter of Sir Freddie, with whom he has been operating a consulting firm since March.

Sir Freddie said Wednesday that he was "very happy to be back in trade." He fended off criticism by waving a report showing strong public support for his venture.

Produced by a London company, B.M. Research Partners Ltd., the report was based on a confidential survey made in August of people in 52 cities. It concluded that Sir Freddie "is likely to receive a level of consideration [by potential customers] second only to Thomson's, the market leaders in package tours."

The company, which plans to start operating next month, will include among its target destinations the United States, Greece, Spain and Mexico. It predicts a first-year turnover of more than £7.8 million.

Since the Skytrain and tours empire collapsed last February with debts amounting to well over £300 million, none of the creditors has received any payment, said Christopher Morris, a liquidator from the accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co.

"This is an extremely complex and long-term problem and I can give you no accurate forecast of how it will be resolved," he said.

Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd. is a new company, capital for the new company, Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd.

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## U.S. Target at GATT Talks: New Trade Curbs

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Australia requires foreign automobile makers to buy parts locally before they can manufacture cars there. France admits only foreign companies that purchase locally and export heavily. Taiwan forces an American company to export much of the chewing gum it makes there to protect local manufacturers.

The Reagan administration says such actions illustrate a trend toward "new forms of trade restrictions." It lists the issue as one of its top three priorities for the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to be held Nov. 24-27 in Geneva.

A U.S. trade official said Tuesday that the United States will request that the GATT ministers study for the first time "the growing distortions and growing barriers to international trade" caused by these practices.

Opposition is expected from some of the most advanced of the less developed nations — notably Brazil and India — that use such regulations to protect their industries and markets.

If the GATT ministers refuse to accept the U.S. proposal, the trade official said, the Reagan administration will be forced to take unilateral steps to protect American industries doing business overseas. Those steps could include revoking trade preferences for less-developed nations or placing punitive duties on imports from countries that restrict American investment.

Moreover, the official said, GATT inaction would make it harder for the Reagan administration to fight the U.S. version of this restriction, the labor-exported legislation now in Congress that would force the most popular foreign cars to be built substantially by American-made parts and by U.S. workers. That bill, which has gained popularity as the recession has continued, is mainly aimed at Datsun and Toyota cars.

This so-called "local content" legislation, as well as non-tariff restrictions abroad, run contrary to the Reagan administration's free-trade philosophy.

There are expected to be two other main thrusts of the Reagan administration at the GATT meetings. One will be in the area of service industries, such as insurance, engineering consulting, accounting and medical and hospital consulting fields in which the United States holds an edge over most of the world. The second involves high technology, an area in which America's worldwide lead is being challenged by the Japanese.

The United States already has used a GATT mechanism for settling disputes in an effort to lift Canadian restrictions on U.S. investment. Those rules require American companies to buy Canadian products and to export their manufactured goods.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Open High Low Settle Chgs.					U.S. Futures Prices					Nov. 30					Open High Low Settle Chgs.				
Grains					Open High Low Settle Chgs.					Open High Low Settle Chgs.					FRENCH FRANKS				
WHEAT					FRESH BROOKLYN					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
S&B for minimum delivery per bushel					S&B for min. cents per lb.					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
Dec.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Dec.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Dec.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Dec.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Jan.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Jan.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Jan.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Jan.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Feb.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Feb.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Feb.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Feb.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Mar.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Mar.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Mar.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Mar.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Apr.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Apr.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Apr.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Apr.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
May	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	May	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	May	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	May	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
June	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	June	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	June	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	June	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
July	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	July	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	July	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	July	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Aug.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Aug.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Aug.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Aug.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Sept.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Sept.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Sept.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Sept.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Oct.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Oct.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Oct.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Oct.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Nov.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Nov.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Nov.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Nov.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Dec.	3.32	3.39	3.39	3.31	Dec.	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.25	Dec.	49.45	49.50	49.50	49.40	Dec.	19.15	19.20	19.20	19.15
Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.				
Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.				
OATS					MAINE POTATOES					Financial					JAPANESE YEN				
S&B for minimum delivery per bushel					S&B for min. cents per lb.					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Jan.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Jan.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Jan.	100.00	100.0							
Feb.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Feb.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Feb.	100.00	100.0							
Mar.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Mar.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Mar.	100.00	100.0							
Apr.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Apr.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Apr.	100.00	100.0							
May	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	May	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	May	100.00	100.0							
June	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	June	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	June	100.00	100.0							
July	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	July	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	July	100.00	100.0							
Aug.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Aug.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Aug.	100.00	100.0							
Sept.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Sept.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Sept.	100.00	100.0							
Oct.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Oct.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Oct.	100.00	100.0							
Nov.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Nov.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Nov.	100.00	100.0							
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.				
Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.				
CATTLE					COFFEE C					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
S&B for minimum delivery per head					S&B for min. cents per lb.					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Jan.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Jan.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Jan.	100.00	100.0							
Feb.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Feb.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Feb.	100.00	100.0							
Mar.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Mar.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Mar.	100.00	100.0							
Apr.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Apr.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Apr.	100.00	100.0							
May	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	May	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	May	100.00	100.0							
June	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	June	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	June	100.00	100.0							
July	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	July	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	July	100.00	100.0							
Aug.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Aug.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Aug.	100.00	100.0							
Sept.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Sept.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Sept.	100.00	100.0							
Oct.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Oct.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Oct.	100.00	100.0							
Nov.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Nov.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Nov.	100.00	100.0							
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.				
Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.				
HOGS					COTTON					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
S&B for minimum delivery per head					S&B for min. cents per lb.					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Jan.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Jan.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Jan.	100.00	100.0							
Feb.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Feb.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Feb.	100.00	100.0							
Mar.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Mar.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Mar.	100.00	100.0							
Apr.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Apr.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Apr.	100.00	100.0							
May	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	May	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	May	100.00	100.0							
June	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	June	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	June	100.00	100.0							
July	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	July	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	July	100.00	100.0							
Aug.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Aug.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Aug.	100.00	100.0							
Sept.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Sept.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Sept.	100.00	100.0							
Oct.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Oct.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Oct.	100.00	100.0							
Nov.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Nov.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Nov.	100.00	100.0							
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.				
Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.					Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 54.				
PORK BELLIES					COTTON L					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
S&B for minimum delivery per head					S&B for min. cents per lb.					Nov. 30					Nov. 30				
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Jan.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Jan.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Jan.	100.00	100.0							
Feb.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Feb.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Feb.	100.00	100.0							
Mar.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Mar.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Mar.	100.00	100.0							
Apr.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Apr.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Apr.	100.00	100.0							
May	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	May	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	May	100.00	100.0							
June	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	June	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	June	100.00	100.0							
July	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	July	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	July	100.00	100.0							
Aug.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Aug.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Aug.	100.00	100.0							
Sept.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Sept.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Sept.	100.00	100.0							
Oct.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Oct.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Oct.	100.00	100.0							
Nov.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Nov.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Nov.	100.00	100.0							
Dec.	1.32	1.39	1.39	1.31	Dec.	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.25	Dec.	100.00	100.0							
Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.					Pro. sales 12,000.				
Pro. day's open at 42.67, off 5																			

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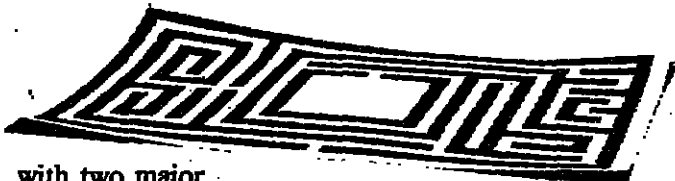


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The Eighth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference on:

# How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

Paris, November 29 & 30, 1982



During the past year, with two major realignments within the EMS and the unprecedented strength of the dollar, currency related risk has been more than ever a major preoccupation for corporate treasurers.

At the eighth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," you will have an opportunity to hear and question leading authorities from countries whose financial policies are of critical importance this year:

- **Karl Otto Pöhl**, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank,
- **Robert Hormats**, former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs in the Reagan administration,
- **Michel Camdessus**, Director of the French Treasury and President of the Paris Club, the organization that coordinates public debt consolidation.

Prospects for economic recovery will be discussed by **Sylvia Ostry**, Head of the OECD's Department of Economics and Statistics. And the economists of **Forex Research** will present their forecast for the major currencies.

The program will also feature technical presentations by senior financial officers from ten international corporations: **Creusot Loire**, **Dow Chemical**, **Electricité de France**, **GAN**, **Occidental Financial Services**, **Salomon Brothers**, **Singer**, **Sperry**, **Time/Life Books** and **Union Carbide**.

They will discuss some of the most pressing issues facing corporate treasurers today:

- the impact of currency risk on business strategies
- protecting assets in times of inflation
- how to use the U.S. paper market
- currency swaps
- rebilling and factoring centers
- taxation problems regarding forex gains
- a case study of a French multinational
- techniques and track records of exchange rate forecasters

All speeches will be followed by a discussion period and simultaneous English-French translations will be provided at all times.

Surname \_\_\_\_\_  
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# ART BUCHWALD

## Elections Illinois-Style

WASHINGTON — Of all the election races last week, nothing compared to the governor's contest in Illinois.

On Monday I called a friend of mine at the Chicago Sun-Times and asked him if either Jim Thompson or Adlai Stevenson had won.

"We may not know until 1984," he told me.

"How come Illinois is so late in reporting their election results?" I wanted to know.

"Because we don't like to count all our ballots on the same night. Both sides like to keep some votes in reserve in case they need them at a future date. Like if the election is too close to call. Now that enough time has elapsed, we're starting to see a lot of votes that no one knew had been cast on election night."

"I don't understand."

"Well, while I was talking to you they just put a bulletin on my desk. They just found a whole bunch of ballot boxes underneath home plate at Wrigley Field."

"Is that good for Thompson or Stevenson?"

"They don't know yet if the ballot boxes came from downtown Chicago or the Chicago suburbs. Either side could have buried them there, because the Cubs' home field is one of the safest hiding places in Illinois."

"Then the election is still up in the air?"

"It could be for some time. They now have scuba divers looking for punch hole cards in Lake Michigan. If they can find them and dry them off we may have a better idea of how the election is going."

"I didn't know they dumped ballots in Lake Michigan."

"They do in November. The water is freezing and you really need a close election before the state will spend any money for divers to find the boxes. Wait a minute, I just got another bulletin. They found another 2,000 ballots in the lost and found baggage room at O'Hare Airport."

"I wonder how they got lost?" I said.

"The airline company thinks some election officials might have been carrying them out of state for

safekeeping, and then forgot about them."

"That's a hard story to swallow."

"It isn't if you live in Illinois. Do you know one election official at a polling booth took all her ballots home in a shopping bag. And tried to trade them for cat food coupons?"

"Don't the people out there get mad when they can't find out who their governor is going to be?"

"It doesn't bother most of us. We're used to it. Some voters like to have their ballots counted right away. But most of the people who have close party affiliations prefer to leave it up to the political pros to decide when their votes should be tallied. Besides, without NFL football the governor's race is the only sport we have."

"I don't understand."

"Rumor has it in Washington that Mayor Byrne of Chicago is holding back some of her machine votes because she hates Stevenson, and is trying to make a deal with Thompson."

"We heard the same thing here," he said. "Adlai is trying to get a search warrant so his people can go into the Merchandise Mart, because he heard Byrne's people had stashed away dozens of ballot boxes on the giftware floor. I just got another bulletin. They just found another 100 ballot boxes in a derailed freight car on the Burlington Northern Railroad outside of Springfield."

"That could put Thompson over the top," I said.

"Not necessarily. Someone told me that 200 precincts that still haven't reported in are holding back their votes in the locker room of the Chicago Bears until the freight train votes are counted."

"I must say you people in Illinois have put the thumb back in political elections. Even the network exit pollsters can't predict what's going to happen in your state from one November to the next. Have they counted your vote yet?"

"I hope so. Because my cousin and I never agree on politics and I always try to cancel out his vote."

"What does your cousin have to say to that?"

"I don't know. He's been dead for 10 years."

# Last and Found

George Gipe Has Spent Three Years Compiling a Book of Loose Ends

By Dave Larsen

LOS ANGELES — One title that George Gipe has considered for his new work was "The Book of Lasts."

He was afraid, however, that people would think it was a book about shoes. What emerged instead was "The Last Time When," a fascinating compendium about everything from the final time a bell-crier cried to the concluding journey of the Orient Express.

"The study of firsts has produced several books," Gipe writes in his preface. "Lasts often make better reading than firsts and in many ways illuminate the human condition with more clarity, poignancy and realism."

Consider the bell-crier, whom tradition has walking through town and singing something like: "Twelve o'clock and all's well." Actually, his responsibility was to ensure street illumination, and therefore a more typical cry would have been, "Look to your lanterns." Anyway, the author's research turned up the fact that the last community to give up its officially sanctioned bell was Liverpool, which retired Francis George in 1890 after his career of 60 years.

"The book was three years in the making," Gipe says. "I did a lot of research, and I found a lot of interesting facts. I also read five sets of encyclopedias. I went through the entire index of Time magazine, The New York Times and the London Times, and without using any outside researchers. Heavy stuff for a man, now 48, whose career as a professional writer began as a composer of gag captions for movie stills. His first, for which he was paid \$5 and which showed Gregory Peck using a walkie-talkie in a war scene, had the star saying "I told you never to call me at work!"

When not occupied with books and encyclopedias, Gipe likes to sit in his studio. City homes and dream up capricious titles for unlikely books, such as "The History of Masking Tape," "A Century of Arm Rests," "Peeling Bananas From the Middle."

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Sometimes serendipity smiled. "It was while reading a newspaper obituary — of Samuel Seymour, who died in Arlington, Virginia, in 1956 — that I learned he had been a 5-year-old in the audience at Ford's Theater the night President Lincoln was shot."

Gipe went on "I feel safe in concluding Seymour had been the last eyewitness to the event."

There are all manner of other tidbits. Consider that for nearly a century, beginning in 1883, the Orient Express symbolized luxury as it made its way from Paris to Istanbul. "The cars in which they [the passengers] traveled had seats trimmed with Brussels lace, lush damask curtains on the windows, and fittings of solid oak mahogany. Gourmet meals were commonplace of course, featuring oysters and pheasant, all served by waiters in morning coats."

On May 27, 1977, with the day coaches crowded with passengers generally unaware of the trip's significance, the 18 in first class sang "Auld Lang Syne" and swallowed the last of their champagne as the train pulled into the Istanbul station for the last time.

Gipe, co-writer of the movie "Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid," said that sometimes he consulted books on firsts to discover potential last, such as for horseshoes.

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George Sanders: "Bored."



Dickinson: "Rising fog."

But there is nothing unusual about "The Last Time When," especially not the chapter that tells the final earthly words of the famous.

Examples: Emily Dickinson: "I must go in for the fog is rising."

George Sanders (suicide note): "I am leaving because I am bored."

Alexander Graham Bell: "So little more, so much to do."

William Palmer, about to be hanged, as he stepped onto the trapdoor: "Are you sure it's safe?"

William Sydney Porter (O. Henry), to a friend: "Charlie, I'm afraid to go home in the dark."

Gertrude Stein: "What is the answer? What was the question?"

Gipe said he got the idea of packaging last while he was riding a train home from Boston in 1979. "I had just finished a book and needed something to work on, so I was researching the V-rockers which fell on London. But I could find nothing which listed the last one until I consulted the London Times of 1945 [the last rocket was on March 29 of that year]. This was born a book, although not with the title the author had in mind. "My choice was 'Last Things First,' but the publisher changed it."

The author said that for space reasons they also excised gems such as who the last castrato was. "Castrato," he explained, "were males who were castrated at an early age, primarily in the 17th and 18th centuries, to preserve their high voices for use in churches and operas. Research turned up the name of Alessandro Moreschi, who died in 1922, highly thought of, albeit not by everyone."

The 341 pages that did survive

in print, however, are divided into such chapters as lively arts, sports, literary, transportation, political, crime and punishment.

For instance, the final beheading in Great Britain was on April 19, 1747 — of a victim who first put on his spectacles to make sure the inscription on his coffin was correct.

"I included the chapter on sporting last because in your personal life you go from indecisiveness to indecisiveness," Gipe said. "Sports has a result. Somebody wins or loses."

Thus the reader is privy to the last bare-knuckle championship fight, baseball's last tripleheader, Marmolete's last bull (upsetting the odds makers, the bull won), Karl Wallenda's last walk.

There is also material on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last private chat, the last year that the U.S. Postal Service put on the envelope the time of day (within 30 minutes) that a piece of mail passed through each station, Guy Lombardo's last New Year's Eve performance, the end of the Edsel automobile, and many other items for the last and found department.

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luncheon if they had any moral conclusions about their tales, Davis snapped, "Not a bit. We're just actors doing a movie." She turned to Stewart and said, "Tell them the Lindbergh story. Jimmy." "Well," Stewart said, he once was asked if he would have played Charles Lindbergh in the film "Spirit of St. Louis" if he had known Lindbergh was anti-Semitic. It wouldn't have made a difference, he said. "It was just a good script."

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A 9-year-old girl who underwent 10 operations to reach a leg cut off by a train last August walked out of the hospital to begin therapy at home. Doctors said that Tracy Meadows' stamens enabled her to walk again. "Tracy's a quiet little girl," said Bill Delgado, a spokesman at Martin Luther King Jr. General Hospital in Los Angeles. "But she's also a very strong little girl. She'd have to be to have gone through what she has and to come out smiling." Tracy was playing on railroad tracks near her South Los Angeles home Aug. 24 when a freight train ran over her right leg, severing it just below the knee. The girl faces two more operations, doctors said, and will have to undergo continued physical therapy. "It's the first time anything like this has been accomplished at this hospital," Delgado said. "We're very proud of our staff, and of Tracy as well."

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A Los Angeles judge has ordered the former wife of Tony Curtis to pay the actor \$492,000 for networks and furniture she took from their Bel-Air home following their February divorce. Curtis' lawyer says Leslie Meredith Allen, a former model who was Curtis' third wife, sold a French modern painting by Balhaus for \$400,000 and cleared furniture and other art objects out of the mansion she and Curtis shared during their 12-year marriage. Superior Court Judge James Reese told her to repay Curtis the value of the painting plus \$92,000 for the other items. The property division was part of the original divorce settlement but she just didn't give Tony what he was awarded, the attorney said. Curtis, 37, now lives in the Bel-Air home. His former wife moved to Malibu.

A 9-year-old girl who underwent 10 operations to reach a leg cut off by a train last August walked out of the hospital to begin therapy at home. Doctors said that Tracy Meadows' stamens enabled her to walk again. "Tracy's a quiet little girl," said Bill Delgado, a spokesman at Martin Luther King Jr. General Hospital in Los Angeles. "But she's also a very strong little girl. She'd have to be to have gone through what she has and to come out smiling." Tracy was playing on railroad tracks near her South Los Angeles home Aug. 24 when a freight train ran over her right leg, severing it just below the knee. The girl faces two more operations, doctors said, and will have to undergo continued physical therapy. "It's the first time anything like this has been accomplished at this hospital," Delgado said. "We're very proud of our staff, and of Tracy as well."

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# PEOPLE

## Caroline Annulment?

Princess Caroline of Monaco granted a civil divorce two years ago, is now seeking to have the marriage annulled by the Roman Catholic Church. Vatican sources reported. Three Vatican judges — an Italian, a Colombian and a Frenchman — are examining the case that could take months to decide, the sources said. According to printed reports in Italy and elsewhere, Pope John Paul II entered the case himself out of compassion for the 25-year-old princess's late mother, Princess Grace. However, a Vatican source said the Sacred Roman Rota, the Vatican tribunal, took up the case before Princess Grace died in an automobile accident in September. Princess Caroline married Philippe Jumeau in June 1978, reportedly against her mother's wishes. They officially separated in August 1980, and in October that year the princess obtained a divorce.

Senator Edward Kennedy is in Greece on a cruise aboard a yacht owned by the Greek tycoon Ioannis Latsis, according to shipping sources and Greek port authorities. Greek press reports said the Massachusetts Democrat decided on the cruise as a rest after his successful campaign for re-election as senator.

Israel has lifted the ban on the music of Richard Strauss. But the Israeli Broadcasting Authority did nothing to remove the ban on playing the music of Richard Wagner, whose music was idolized by Adolf Hitler. The broadcasting authority said that Strauss was not anti-Semitic and that he used his position in Hitler's Germany to protect Jewish friends and colleagues. A morning news